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— soluebantur homi-
cidii. March 9th 1861
si damnat alterum. Hec
Silvoni, cave ne luisset
damnares
Est generosum admonere
ingratos animos errorum
suorum non acerbe, sed leni.
Ille monebat me religencia
et. Damnaabat iniquitatem suam
in nimia indulgentia
afflictiones sane admonent
homines ubi quisque
infirmus sua admonet.

allot mortgage.

C. Humphreys

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C. Humphreys—

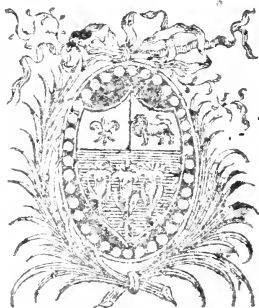
Free School,

Shrewsbury





Exempla Minora:
OR, NEW
ENGLISH EXAMPLES,
TO BE
Rendered into *LATIN*:
ADAPTED TO THE
RULES of the LATIN GRAMMAR,
Printed at ETON;
For the Use of the LOWER FORMS.
A NEW EDITION Revised.



E T O N:

Printed by M. POTE and E. WILLIAMS, 1805.
And sold at their Warehouse, No. 2. Crane-Court,
Fleet-Street, LONDON.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AS New Impressions of these *EXAMPLES* have been made, the whole Book has been revised, and the following Letter makes it needless to add more on the present Publication.

TO Mr. POTE.

I HAVE perused your Book, called *EXEMPLA MINORA*, and have taken the Liberty to correct it as I thought proper, by omitting all such Examples as were too difficult for the Children, for whose use they were designed; by adding others, and so adapting them to the Grammar Rules, that no one Example may prevent or anticipate a subsequent Rule: This is certainly necessary, and what, I find, Others have proposed, but not sufficiently executed. I trust it is now better adapted to the use of the Lower Forms, and will be found a proper Introduction to the *EXEMPLA MORALIA*.

MAY 2, 1759.

T. MORELL.

* * * The present EDITION has been revised, and many necessary Improvements are made both in the *EXAMPLES* and the *INDEX*.

JANUARY, 1805.

ENGLISH EXAMPLES

TO BE TURNED INTO

L A T I N.

Examples of VERBS both of the Active and Passive Voice, throughout their several Moods and Tenses.

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

1. Sing. **I** Teach, thou readest, *or*, you read, **he** hears.
Plur. We assist, ye admonish, they neglect.
2. Sing. I walk, thou creepest, *or*, you creep, **he** grieves.
Plur. We fight, ye tremble, they dance.
3. Sing. I wash, thou sayest, *or*, you say, **he** brags.
Plur. We write, ye refuse, they see.

With its Signs, do, or, am.

1. Sing. I do love, *or*, am loving; you do, *or*, thou dost intreat, *or*, art intreating; **he** doth deny, *or*, is denying.
Plur. We do wish, *or*, are wishing; ye do call, *or*, are calling; they do send, *or*, are sending.

2. ENGLISH EXAMPLES.

2. Sing. I do hear, *or*, am hearing ; you do, *or*,
thou dost strive, *or*, art striving ; he doth
sup, *or*, is supping.

Plur. We do persuade, *or*, are persuading : ye
do sell, *or*, are selling ; they do give, *or*,
are giving.

3. Sing. I command, *or*, am commanding ; you
think, *or*, thou thinkest, *or*, art thinking ;
he weepeth, *or*, is weeping.

Plur. We laugh, *or*, are laughing ; ye play, *or*,
are playing ; they call, *or*, are calling.

Preterimperfect Tense. *Its Signs*, did, *or*, was.

1. Sing. I did love ; thou didst, *or*, you did laugh ;
he did sleep.

Plur. We did study, ye did praise, they did
blame

2. Sing. I did prepare, *or*, was preparing ; thou
didst, *or*, you did fold, *or*, thou wast fold-
ing ; he did walk, *or*, was walking.

Plur. We did till, *or*, were tilling ; ye did
plough, *or*, were ploughing ; they did
sow, *or*, were sowing.

Preterperfect Tense. *Its Sign*, have.

1. Sing. I have called ; thou hast, *or*, you have
answered ; he hath said.

Plur. We have promised, ye have prayed, they
have granted.

2. Sing. I bought, *or*, have bought ; thou drovest,
or, hast drove ; he hastened, *or*, hath
hastened.

Plur. We lost, *or*, have lost : ye advised, *or*,
have advised ; they found, *or*, have found.

Preter-

Preterpluperfect Tense. *Its Sign*, had.

1. Sing. I had bestowed ; thou hadst, *or*, you had received ; he had heard.
Plur. We had overcome, ye had yielded, they had run away.
2. Sing. I had wrote ; thou hadst, *or*, you had slept ; he had read.
Plur. We had fought, ye had procured, they had encouraged.

Future Tense. *Its Sign*, shall, *or*, will,

1. Sing. I will ask ; thou wilt, *or*, you will answer ; he will teach.
Plur. We will hearken ; ye will command ; they will tremble.
2. Sing. I shall write ; thou shalt, *or*, you shall dictate ; he shall read
Plur. We shall extol : ye shall command ; they shall flourish.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Its Signs, bidding, *or* commanding ; also the *Sign* let.

1. Sing. Come thou, *or*, do thou come ; sing he, *or*, let him sing.
Plur. Sit we, *or*, let us sit ; drink ye, *or*, do ye drink ; dance they, *or*, let them dance.
2. Sing. Play thou, *or*, do thou play ; read he, *or*, let him read.
Plur. Laugh we, *or*, let us laugh ; walk ye, *or*, do ye walk ; ride they, *or*, let them ride.

ENGLISH EXAMPLES:

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense. *Its Signs, may, or, can.*

1. Sing. I may command; thou mayest, *or*, you may read; he may learn.
Plur. We may observe, ye may feign, they may know.
2. Sing. I can blame; thou canst, *or*, you can praise: he can believe.
Plur. We can perceive, ye can engrave, they can paint.

Preterimperfect Tense. *Its Signs, might, could, would, should.*

1. Sing. I might know; thou mightest, *or*, you might require; he might refuse.
Plur. We should sell, ye should buy, they should send.
2. Sing. I could wish; thou couldst, *or*, you could despise; he should run.
Plur. We would laugh, ye would weep, they should behold.

Preterperfect Tense. *Its Signs, may have, would have, should have.*

1. Sing. I may have seen; thou mayest, *or*, you may have believed; he would have sent.
Plur. We would have understood, ye should have read, they should have pronounced.

Preter=

Preterpluperfect Tense *Its Signs*, might have, would have, should have.

1. Sing. I might have ploughed ; thou mightest, *or*, you might, have reaped ; he might have received.
 Plur. We might have offended, ye might have reprov'd, they might have departed.

Future Tense. *Its Signs*, shall, *or*, will have.

1. Sing. I shall have heard ; thou wilt, *or*, you wilt, have finished ; he will have run.
 Plur. We shall have dined, ye will have supped, they will have slept.

Obs. *The Subjunctive and Optative Moods in Latin, are the same in all the Tenses as the Potential ; and are distinguished in English by when, that, if, or the like Particles before the Verb ; as, when I hear, that I teach, if he runs ; I wish, I may, &c.*

II. PASSIVE VOICE,

Note, *The English Particles, am, art, is, are, was, wert, or were, be, been, and being, before Words ending in en, ed, ld, ght, or pt, are commonly Signs of the Passive Voice ; as in the following Examples.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *Its Sign*, am.

1. Sing. I Am seen, thou art healed, he is washed,
 Plur. We are told, ye are taught, they are beaten,

2. Sing.

2. Sing. I am called : thou art, *or*, you are, deceived; he is blamed.
 Plur. We are exalted, ye are despised, they are punished.

Preterimperfect Tense. *Its Sign*, was.

1. Sing. I was named; thou wast, *or*, you was seen; he was sold.
 Plur. We were forced, ye were led, they were drawn.
 2. Sing. I was armed; thou wast, *or*, you was wounded; he was killed.
 Plur. We were cast down, ye were overcome, they were buried.

Preterperfect Tense. *Its Sign*, have been.

1. Sing. I have been praised; thou hast, *or*, you have been taught; he hath, *or*, has been called.
 Plur. We have been plundered, ye have been conquered, they have been bound.

Preterpluperfect Tense. *Its Sign*, had been.

1. Sing. I had been seen; thou hadst, *or*, you had been heard; he had been accused.
 Plur. We had been sent, ye had been saved, they had been condemned.

Future Tense. *Its Sign*, shall, *or*, will be.

1. Sing. I shall be delighted; thou shalt, *or*, you shall be vexed; he shall be received.
 Plur.

- Plur. We shall be commended ; ye shall be rejected ; they shall be regretted.
2. Sing. I will be loved ; thou wilt, *or*, you will, be accounted ; he will be blamed.
- Plur. We will be washed, ye will be cloathed, they will be dressed.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Its Signs, let, or, be.

1. Sing. Be thou honoured ; be he, *or*, let him be, punished.
- Plur. Let us be instructed ; be ye ruled ; be they, *or*, let them be, advanced.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense. *Its Signs, may be, can be.*

1. Sing. I may be called ; thou mayest, *or*, you may, be tamed ; he may be conquered.
- Plur. We may be heard, ye may be covered, they may be concealed.
2. Sing. I can be advised ; thou canst, *or*, you can, be commanded ; he can be slain.
- Plur. We can be persuaded, ye can be adorned, they can be honoured.

Preterimperfect Tense. *Its Signs, might be, could be, should be, would be.*

1. Sing. I might be required ; thou couldest, *or*, you could, be sent back ; he should be despised.
- Plur. We would be heard, ye might be washed, they should be excused.

Preter-

Preterperfect Tense. *Its Signs,* may have been, should have been.

1. Sing. I may have been loved; thou mayest, *or*, you may, have been oppressed; he may have been vexed.

Plur. We should have been warned, ye should have been commanded, they should have been subdued.

Preterpluperfect Tense. *Its Signs,* might have been, would have been, could have been.

1. Sing. I might have been heard; thou mightest, *or*, you might, have been fed; he would have been sent for.

Plur. We could have been preserved, ye could have been provoked, they would have been derided.

Future Tense. *Its Sign,* shall have been.

1. Sing. I shall have been taught, thou shalt have been heard, he shall have been concealed.

Plur. We shall have been advised, ye shall have been loved, they shall have been despised.

Note, The *Subjunctive* and *Optative* Moods, in the *Passive Voice* also, are the same as the *Potential*, as is observed, p. 7.

ENGLISH EXAMPLES *to th.* CONCORDS ;
or, PRELIMINARY RULES.

THE
FIRST CONCORD.

A Verb Personal agrees with its Nominative Case in Number and Person.

Note, 1. *The Word that answers to the Question who, or, what, is the Nominative Case to the Verb ; as, The Master comes. Qu. Who comes ? Ans. The Master. The Water floweth. Qu. What floweth ? Ans. The Water.*

II. *That all Nouns and Pronouns are of the third Person, except ego I, tu thou, or you, in the Singular Number ; and nos we, vos ye, in the Plural.*

III. *Such Nouns Substantive as have the Particles A, An, or The, before them, are called Nouns Common ; but the Particle is not always expressed. And the Names of Men, Women, and Places, that have not these Signs before them, are called Nouns Proper ; as, Thomas, Anne, London, Athens.*

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

1. A Lion roareth, an Ass brayeth, a Hog grunteth, a Sheep bleateth,

The

The Dogs bark, the Horses neigh, the Cows low, the Wolves howl.

2. The Wind blows, the Door creaks, the Master comes, the Noise ceaseth.

The Boys play, the Horses run, the Sports begin.

3. Fire burneth, Flame ascendeth, Water floweth, Gold gildeth.

Parrots talk, Cocks crow, Hens cackle, Magpies chatter.

4. I write, I laugh, thou enviest, thou snarlest, he weepeth, he sigheth.

We read, we learn, ye seek, ye find, they rejoice, they triumph.

5. *Peter* sleepeth, *Paul* prayeth, *Thomas* doubteth, *John* believeth.

6. The Father sings, *or*, is singing; the Mother laughs, *or*, is laughing; the Children play, *or*, are playing.

7. The Clock strikes, *or*, is striking; the Hour comes, *or*, is coming; the Sun shines, *or*, is shining.

8. The young Men leaped, *or*, did leap; the old Men halted, *or*, did halt; the Maidens danced, *or*, did dance.

9. *George* did swim, *or*, was swimming; *Henry* did run, *or*, was running.

10. I have heard, thou hast built, he hath walked. We have learned, ye have eaten, they have played.

11. The Eye hath seen, the Ear hath heard, the Hand hath touched, the Tongue hath tasted.

12. The Master had taught, the Scholars had learned, the Arts had flourished,

13. A Fish

13. A Fish will swim, a Bird will fly, a Worm will creep.

14. Thieves will spoil, Soldiers will fight, Travellers will boast.

15. Let the Hare run, let the Dogs follow.

16. Let the Father command, let the Children obey, let the General direct, let the Soldiers fight.

17. The Husband may labour, the Wife may take care.

18. I might, *or*, could plant; they might, *or*, could build.

19. The Servants should hasten, the Children should read.

20. The Swallows should have come, the Woodcocks should have appeared.

21. The Farmers would, *or*, could have ploughed; the Mowers would, *or*, could have mowed.

22. The Master shall, *or*, will have supped; the Servants shall, *or*, will have waited.

II. PASSIVE VOICE.

1. The Bread *is* baked; the Seed *is* sown; the Grass *is* mowed; Cheats *are* despised; Truants *are* punished.

2. The Battle *was* fought; the Officers *were* wounded; the Soldiers *were* killed.

3. The City *hath*, *or has*, been plundered; you *have*, *or thou hast*, been oppressed; he *hath*, *or has*, been forced. 3

4. The Trumpets *have been* blown; the Fight *has*, *or hath*, been ended.

5. He *had been* sent; they *had been* murdered.

6. Diligence *shall*, *or will*, be praised; Industry *shall*, *or will*, be commended.

7. Thieves *shall*, or *will be* found out; Rogues *shall*, or *will be* punished.

8. *Let* Brethren *be* loved; *let* God *be* feared; *let* the King *be* honoured.

9. The loss *can be* concealed; the bodies *may be* buried.

10. A Messenger *might be* sent; the Heralds *could be* recalled; the Waggon *should be* drawn.

11. They *may have been* buried; Notice *should have been* given; young men *should have been* warned.

12. The Chariot *might, or could, have been* mended; ye *might, or could, have been* loved.

13. The Man *could, or would, have been* assisted; the House *could, or would, have been* preserved.

14. The Boy *will have been* taught; the Master *will have been* honoured.

IF two Nominative Cases singular of different Persons come before the Verb, the Verb is put in the Plural Number, and agrees with the first Person rather than the Second, and the Second rather than the Third.

1. I and you do play.
2. You and he did run.
3. I and my Sister will read.
4. Thou and I will walk.
5. He and I did fight.
6. She and you did dance.
7. You, my Master and Mistress, did sing.

Note. If a Question be asked, an *must be* placed before the Nominative Case, or *ne be* joined to the Verb, and the Verb put before the Nominative Case.

1. Does the Sun shine? Does the Moon look red?

2. Do

2. *Do the Masters teach? Did the Boys learn?*

3. *Is the King crowned? Are the Rebels subdued?*

4. *Will an old Man talk? Will a young Man work? Shall Friends meet? Shall the Traitor be punished?*

THE SECOND CONCORD.

EVERY Noun Adjective, Pronoun, and Participle agrees with its Substantive in Gender, Number, and Case.

1. The fair Rose withereth; the green Tree grows; the ripe Plum falls.

2. Fierce Dogs bark; tawny Lions roar; filthy Swine wallow.

3. The pleasant Spring delights; the hot Summer burns; the cold Winter freezes.

4. Froward Infants cry; idle Boys play; strong Men die.

5. My Head aches; my Brother is sick; my Father mourns.

6. Thy Children laugh; your Ships return; true Friends comfort.

7. The foaming Sea rages; the swelling Water overflows; the fragrant Altar smokes.

8. The jarring Winds blow; tired Travellers lie down; the revolving Years fly away.

9. Precious Time is neglected; filthy Gain is despised; honest Virtue is praised.

10. Good Boys are loved; learned Authors are read; superb Houses are built.

11. The tender Reed trembles; the lofty Tower falls; the sturdy Oak decays.

12. The spreading Fir-tree grows; the low Valleys lie hid; the high Mountains rise.

13. Black Ink will daub; a heavy Weight will tire; good Instruction will profit.

14. Good Manners will please; faithful Magistrates will protect; industrious Husbandmen will thrive.

15. Good Lawyers have pleaded; learned Physicians have prescribed.

16. The fruitful Land hath been ploughed; early Piety hath been approved.

17. Merciful Kings would have governed; faithful Subjects should have obeyed.

18. When wise Philosophers shall have reasoned; when just Judges shall have judged.

19. When the timorous Dove flies, the rapacious Hawk pursues.

20. If the nimble Stags run, the Hounds will follow.

21. When honest Merchants traffic, great Riches are acquired.

22. Trusty *Peter* is sent; my beautiful Sister did come.

THE THIRD CONCORD.

THE Relative qui, signifying who, which, or that, agrees with its Antecedent, i. e. the Substantive that goes before it, in Gender, Number, and Person, like as the Adjective with its Substantive, in the foregoing Rule.

If no Nominative Case comes between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative is the Nominative Case.

Note,

Note. This Rule requires fuller Sentences, and more complete Examples, than the young Learner has yet learned to translate: It is thought necessary therefore, he should first be exercised in the three following Rule, and take by the way, only an Example or two of this, however imperfect the Sense; as,

1. I who love; thou, who teachest; she, who readeth; we, who write; ye, who dictate; they, who hear.

2. The Sun *that*, or *which*, riseth; the Moon *that*, or *which*, shines; the Fire *that*, or *which*, burns; the Flame *that*, or *which*, ascends.

3. The Doctors, who preached; the Martyrs, who died; the Soldiers, who have fought; the Heroes, who have conquered.

4. The Bow [*that*] which is bent; the Arrow [*that*] which is shot; the Birds [*that*] which are taken; the Ships [*that*] which are sunk.

Note. The word *that*, signifying *who*, or *which*, should rather be avoided, and not used as a Relative.

GENERAL EXAMPLES.

RULE I.

THE Noun which cometh after the Verb, and with the Nominative Case, answereth to the Question, whom, or what, is commonly put in the Accusative Case. As, What does Virtue afford? Ans. True Happiness.

1. Virtue affords true Happiness; Innocence contents the Mind,

2. Virtue procures Friendship; Good-will procures Love.

3. Virtue gives Tranquillity; Vice imitates Virtue.

4. Careless Boys tear their books; diligent Boys delight their Master.

5. The Husbandman tills the Ground; the Reaper mows the Corn.

6. The devouring Wolf kills the innocent Lamb; the fierce Dog tears the harmless Sheep; the wild Boar lays waste the Forest.

7. True Probity ennobles a Man; humble Modesty graces a Woman; willing Obedience adorns the Child.

8. Good Examples instruct docile Minds.

9. Children love Toys; Nurses tell pleasant Stories.

10. Wise Men avoid Strife; cruel War destroys Kingdoms.

11. The swelling Seas drown great Ships; severe Afflictions teach humble Patience.

12. Tormenting Cares follow increasing Wealth.

13. My Uncle bought a good Horse; I bought a Bridle and Saddle.

14. A good Conscience will afford Comfort.

15. When I have finished this troublesome Business, I will play.

16. If you follow wholesome Counsel, you will learn better Manners. Manners make the Man.

17. When the Huntsman cheers the Dogs, they will hunt the Hare.

18. The wise Man refuse to have Gifts.

19. I have written many Letters, but you do not write again.

20. God

20. God rules the World; the Moon governs the Night.

RULE II.

THE Verb *sum*, *I am*, will have a *Nominative Case* after it, and not an *Accusative*; and if an *Adjective* immediately follows, the *Adjective* agrees with the *Nominative Case*.

1. *I am* a young Man; thou *art* an idle Boy; he *is* a brave Hero; we *are* good Citizens; ye *are* faithful Friends; they *are* bad Companions.

2. Generosity *is* a Virtue; Contentment *is* true Happiness.

3. The Ant *is* provident; the Hare *is* timorous; the Tyger *is* fierce; Foxes *are* cunning; Stags *are* swift; Lions *are* strong.

4. The Spring *is* delightful; the Summer *is* hot; the Autumn *is* fruitful; the Winter *is* cold.

5. The Oxen *are* strong; sweet fruits *are* unwholesome.

6. Let us *be* loyal Subjects; *be* ye faithful Servants.

7. Diligent Servants will *be* careful Masters.

8. The King *is* merciful; the Queen *is* fair.

9. Virtue *is* the only Nobility; Laziness *is* a Vice.

10. God *is* an infinite Spirit; the Devils *are* cursed Angels.

11. The Lord *is* our God, he *is* merciful and gracious.

12. The tallest Oak has *been* an Acorn, the mightiest Giants have *been* Infants.

13. *Heraclitus* was always sad; *Democritus* was always merry.

14. If they had *been* wise, they might have *been* a mighty Nation.

15. Ye

15. Ye will *be* Madmen, if ye perpetrate unjust Doings.

16. When terrible Death invades impious Sinners, they will *be* most miserable.

17. He would have *been* a great Orator, if he had lived.

Note, *The Verb, I am, is expressed before an Adjective, but is usually the Sign of a Tense of the Passive Voice, before a Participle.*

RULE III.

Conjunctions *Copulative and Disjunctive* join the like Cases in Nouns, and the like Moods and Tenses in Verbs, unless the Sense of the Word requires otherwise.

1. Virtue supplies Birth *and* Beauty.

2. Faithful Schoolmasters do teach *and* correct.

3. Good *and* worthy Men esteem Virtue *and* Piety.

4. The laborious Husbandman *both* sows *and* reaps.

5. The Glaziers paint the House *and* mend the Windows.

6. My Sister is sick, she will *neither* eat *nor* drink.

7. Idle boys love *neither* their Books, *nor* their School.

8. They only play *and* lose their Time.

9. Some have cheated *and* betrayed their true *and* faithful Friends.

10. God created Man, *and* placed him in Paradise.

11. Diligent Scholars will study *and* learn.

12. A brave *and* careful General will march *and* fight,

13. Nothing

13. Nothing is so infectious as Pleasure.

14. The House is finished, and the Workmen are dismissed.

15. Honesty is the best Policy, and will be found the greatest Wisdom.

Note. That if there be two or more Substantives Singular, with the Conjunction and between them, the Adjective or Relative must be in the Plural Number, and agree with the Masculine Gender rather than the Feminine, and with the Feminine rather than the Neuter, unless the Substantive denote a thing that hath no Life : In this last Case, the Adjective or Relative must be of the Neuter Gender.

1. Socrates and Cato were wise Men, Homer and Milton were blind.

2. My Father and Mother lie dead.

3. My Uncle and Aunt are very kind.

4. The Man and his Wife are both happy.

5. He made his Wife and Child miserable.

6. Anthony and Cleopatra were famous in History.

7. Bread and Drink are necessary.

8. Wind and Rain are sometimes hurtful.

9. Power, Health, and Glory, are uncertain.

EXAMPLES relating to the foregoing Rules, and more particularly to the Third CONCORD.

1. The Man is blest who feareth God.

2. He gives twice who gives quickly.

3. The Metal which glitters is not always Gold.

4. I am how I found your Book and lost my own.

5. Ye, who hate Reproof, are foolish.

6. He

6. *He is the happiest Man who never sins.*

7. *The idle Boy, who neglects his Learning, is deservedly punished.*

8. *The King is deservedly honoured who loveth his Subjects.*

9. *Thou art justly condemned, who despisest thine own Mother.*

10. *They will get true Glory, who execute due Justice.*

11. *Troy, which has been a City, is now a Field.*

12. *Love the Tongue which reproves thee, and kiss the Rod which corrects thee.*

13. *When shall we see Peace and Righteousness flourish, which (things) will make the Nation happy?*

RULE IV.

WHEN two Verbs come together without a Nominative Case between them, and the latter Verb takes the Sign *to* before it, it is put in the Infinitive Mood Active.

1. *I desire to learn; thou lovest to teach; he loveth to read.*

2. *We hate to sleep; ye hate to rise; they hate to work.*

3. *Fishes are wont to swim; Birds are wont to fly; Beasts desire to lie down.*

4. *Little Boys learn to swim; good Boys love to study; idle Boys love to play.*

5. *Fond Parents desire to see their Children; Farmers love to inclose their Fields.*

6. *Brave*

6. Brave Soldiers prepare *to fight*; Cowards endeavour *to run away*.

7. Little Children learn *to spin*.

8. My School-fellow desired *to go away*.

9. Knaves endeavour *to deceive*; Gluttons desire *to eat*; Drunkards covet *to drink*.

10. All Men ought *to do good*; all Men desire *to avoid* Misery.

11. Thieves are soon taught *to rob* Houses, and yet know not *how to escape* Punishment.

12. A Cöbler knows not [*how*] *to make* a Hat, nor can a Hatter know [*how*] *to make* Shoes.

13. We are forbidden *to do* an Injury; we ought *to perform* our Promises.

14. Furious Persecutors endeavour *to root out* Christian Piety.

Note 1. To be, *before the latter Verb, is a Sign of the Infinitive Mood Passive.*

1. Industry ought *to be praised*.

2. Idleness ought *to be punished*.

3. Good Boys love *to be taught*.

Note 2. *The Sign to is not always expressed before the latter Verb; and sometimes the Participle ending in ing is the Infinitive Mood Active.*

1. Who *can compare* Dulness with Learning? Violence *cannot take* it from us.

2. A little Boy *can drive* a Flock of Sheep.

3. Do you love *reading, i. e. to read*? He likes *running, i. e. to run*; we leave off *writing, i. e. to write*; when will they cease *talking, i. e. to talk*?

Note. *In like manner the Verb in English is frequently expressed; as, I am coming, he is teaching, they were advising. These Terminations in ing, after the different Tenses of the Verb to be, are not to be rendered in Latin by the Participle in ans or ens, but by the Present or other Tense of the Active Voice; as, I am coming, or, I come, ego venio; he is teaching, or, does teach, ille docet; they were advising, or, did advise, illi monebant; as is set forth in the Accidence, and preceding Examples, p. 3. &c.*

RULE V.

WHEN two Substantives come together with the Sign of between them, the latter is put in the Genitive Case.

1. The Souls of Men are immortal.
2. The Fear of the Lord is the Beginning of Wisdom.
3. The Remembrance of past Dangers is sweet.
4. Hope of Impunity is oftentimes the Cause of Sin.
5. There is a Scarcity of good Men in the World.
6. The Love of Learning is the Ornament of a good Boy.
7. The Consent of all Men is the Voice of Nature.
8. Ease Sloth is the Parent of Contempt and Poverty.
9. The Colour of green Fields delights the Eye of the Beholder.
10. The Hope of Reward is the Comfort of our.
11. The

11. The Hope of a Crop easeth the Toil of the Husbandman.

12. Forgetfulness is the Companion of Drunkenness.

13. The Desire of Wealth, of Glory, of Pleasure, is a Disease of the Mind.

14. Immoderate Desire of Wealth is the Destruction of many Men.

15. The Cares of this Life often take away the Happiness of Men.

16. The Desire of Riches perverts the Minds of covetous Men.

17. The Judgments of God seize on the Workers of Iniquity.

18. A Crown of Glory will be the Reward of a religious Life.

Note. In English the latter Substantive is frequently set first, with the Letter s and an Apostrophe before it, in this Manner (s).

1. The Lord's Name (or, the Name of the Lord) be praised.

2. My Father's House is newly built.

3. The King's Orders shall be kept.

4. The Shepherd's Crook is the sign of his Employment.

5. The Fool's Tongue is sometimes its own Destruction.

6. The Father's Prodigality will be the Son's Ruin.

7. The City Walls (i. e. the Walls of the City) are the City's Defence.

8. The Soldier's Sword becomes the Enemy's Destruction.

9. The Harpy is said to have a Woman's Face, and a Lion's Talons.

RULE VI.

TO and for after Verbs (*signifying the Use, Benefit, or Damage of any one*) are Signs that the Noun or Pronoun which follows must be put in the Dative Case.

1. Virtue affords true Comfort to all Men.
2. I wrote a Letter to my Father, and he wrote to me again.
3. Magistrates order Punishment for obstinate Malefactors.
4. He provided Meat and Drink for the Soldiers and gave great Encouragement to them.
5. The Providence of God prepares Grass for the Cattle, and the green Herb for the Use of Man.
6. For whom do you dress that Garden? For my Landlord.
7. My Father bought that Book for me, and I will read it.
8. Dispatch (for) me this Business, and I will provide (for) you a Reward.
9. Give unto Caesar, the Things which are Caesar's; and unto God, the Things which are God's.
10. Grass is mowed for Horses and Cows, and the Rod is prepared for the Fool's Back.

VERBS *signifying to promise, to pay, to give, to sell, to buy, to send, to offer, to procure or provide, and many other Verbs, govern a Dative Case of the Noun or Pronoun that next follows, though to or for be not expressed, and the Noun that comes after is put in the Accusative Case.*

1. The Debtor *pays the Creditor* large Sums of Money.

2. The Judge *promised my Brother* yesterday a Pardon.

3. The Newsman *brought my Father* good News.

4. My Uncle hath *sent me* some Books, and *offered me* both Gold and Silver.

5. My Father's Servant hath *bought me* a Whip.

6. When they *offered Julius Cæsar* a Crown, he refused it.

7. *Give me* that Auricula, and I will *give you* this Talip.

8. You *promised my Father* a Sheep, but you *sent him* a Lamb.

9. If you wil *send me* a new Grammar, I will *give you* Thanks.

10. My Brother *sent my Uncle* yesterday a Brace of Partridges.

11. That Man *sold me* to-day a good Horse, and I will *sell it my Brother* to morrow.

12. This I *tell you*: My Father will *provide me* Money and Books, if I *pay every one* their Due.

RULE VII.

WITH, or by, *signifying the Instrument with which, or the Manner how a thing is done, require an Ablative Case of the Noun or Pronoun following.*

1. In Spring the Birds fill the Woods *with pleasant Notes.*

2. In Summer the Glass is burnt up *with Heat.*

3. In Autumn the Trees are loaded *with Fruit.*

4. In Winter the Earth is bound *with Coal and Frost.*

5. David killed the Giant *with a Sling and a Stone.*

6. Castles are surrounded *with Walls and Ditches.*

7. An incurable Limb throbs *with great Pain.*

8. The Mind is distracted *with Cares and Fears.*

9. Dogs defend themselves *with Teeth,* and Bulls *with Horns.*

10. Let us worship God *with a pure and honest Mind.*

11. The Body is nourished *by Meat and Drink.*

12. The Mind is polished *by Learning.*

13. The greatest Difficulties are overcome *by Resolution.*

14. The Earth is nourished *by gentle Showers.*

15. Armies are conquered *by Courage and Bravery.*

16. Jerusalem was destroyed *by Fire and Sword.*

17. Tyre was enriched *by Trade and Merchandize.*

18. Men are caught *by Pleasure,* as Fishes *with a Hook.*

19. Art is completed *by Practice,* and Practice is rendered easy *by Diligence.*

20. The Primitive Christians overcame the Pagan Persecutors, *not by Weapons and Wars, but by Fears and Prayers.*

RULE VIII.

THESE Prepositions following govern an Accusative Case.

<i>Ad</i> , to, into	<i>Ob</i> , for
<i>Adversus</i> , <i>adversum</i> , against	<i>Penes</i> , in the Power of
<i>Ante</i> , before	<i>Per</i> , by, or through
<i>Apud</i> , at	<i>Pone</i> , behind
<i>Circum</i> , <i>circa</i> , <i>circiter</i> , about	<i>Post</i> , after
<i>Cis</i> , <i>citra</i> , on this Side	<i>Præter</i> , besides
<i>Contra</i> , against	<i>Prope</i> , nigh
<i>Erga</i> , towards	<i>Propter</i> , for
<i>Extra</i> , without	<i>Secundum</i> , according
<i>Inter</i> , between, or among	<i>Supra</i> , above
<i>Infra</i> , beneath	<i>Trans</i> , beyond, or on the other side
<i>Intra</i> , <i>intus</i> , within	<i>Versus</i> , towards
<i>Juxta</i> , by, or near to	<i>Ultra</i> , beyond
	<i>Usque</i> , until, or as far as.

Note. Though *to*; before Substantives, is generally the Sign of a Dative Case, yet after Words of Motion, exhorting, provoking, calling, inclining, &c. *to* is made by the Preposition *ad* with an Accusative Case.

1. Call your School-fellow *to* School.
2. My Brother has invited many Friends *to* Dinner.
3. Life is the Way *to* Death.
4. He first provoked him *to* the Battle, and then they went *to* Germany.

Sometimes the Preposition *ad* is left out in Latin, as,

1. This Day I go *to* London, and to-morrow we shall go *to* Dover.

EXAMPLES of the other Prepositions serving to the
Accusative Case.

1. The Lawyer pleads *against* the Lawyer.
2. The Captain marches *before* the Soldiers.
3. I saw my Brother *at* Market. Your Father
is *at* our House.
4. The Army pitched their Camp *about* the City.
5. Darkness arose *about* (circiter) the sixth Hour.

Note. Circiter always refers to Time, and not to
Place.

6. France lies *on this Side* the Alps, which are
high Mountains *between* it and Italy.

7. Charity ought to be exercised *towards* the
Poor.

8. Piety *towards* God is the Duty of all Men.

9. He was buried *without* the City.

10. He left the Farm *between* his Sons and his
Daughters.

11. The Eagle is King *among* Birds, the Whale
(or, as some say, the Herring) is King *among* Fishes,
and the Lion *among* Beasts.

12. His Nose sticks out *beneath* his Forehead.

13. The Mountain is *within* the hundredth
Stone.

14. I was sitting *by* (or *near to*) the River.

15. I have this Reward *for* my Folly.

16. Unhappy is our Condition; we are now *in*
the Power of our Enemies.

17. What is acquired *by* Wickedness is often
wasted *by* Luxury.

18. He carried Arms *through* the whole World.

19. The Servant comes *behind* the Master.

20. After

20. *After the setting of the Sun the Stars arise.*

21. *David's Son the Boy had Gold.*

22. *He was playing on the Bank of a River.*

23. *The Master gave the Servant Money for his Service.*

24. *Cato was a wise and good Man according to my Opinion.*

25. *The Prodigies appear above the City.*

26. *He was a Murderer, and fled beyond the Sea.*

27. *The Dogs ran towards the Hills.*

28. *My Brother walked yesterday as far as Windsor.*

THESE Prepositions following govern an Ablative Case.

A, ab, abs, from, or by

Abque, without

Cum, before, or in the presence of

Cum, with

De, of, or concerning

E, ex, of, or out of

In, in

Pro, before, or in com-

parison of

Pro, for, or instead of

Sim, without

Tenus, up to.

Note 1. *Cum with, signifying Company, or together with, is always expressed; otherwise it is generally omitted.*

II. *Tenus is put after the Word it governs, and if the Word be of the Plural Number, it is put in the Genitive Case.*

1. *I received this Letter by the Carrier.*

2. *All Birds delight me, from an Eagle to a Wren.*

3. *I will not suffer this Affront from (abs) any one except from you.*

4. *Without*

4. *Without you I will go into the Country.*
5. *You will never learn your Lesson without Diligence.*
6. *He was brought before the Magistrate and punished.*
7. *I rejoiced with my Companions, when I had overcome the Enemy.*
8. *After a great Rain, the Water rushes through the Kennel with much Dirt.*
9. *My Brother speaks falsely of me.*
10. *Sailors talk always of the Sea and Ships.*
11. *I came in Time, and saw the Boys in my Garden.*
12. *Riches are contemptible in comparison of Learning.*
13. *Christ died for the Sins of the World.*
14. *My Brother played a Trick instead of me.*
15. *If you ask me, I will grind this Corn for you.*
16. *A Purse without Money is a despicable Companion.*
17. *The Water covereth him up to the Neck.*
18. *The Brook was only up to the Knees.*

THE following Prepositions govern both an Accusative and Ablative Case.

1. *In, signifying into, towards, or relating to Motion, governs an Accusative Case; otherwise, when it signifies in simply, it governs an Ablative Case.*
2. *Sub, under, also after a Verb of Motion, takes the Accusative Case after it; otherwise the Ablative.*
3. *Subter, under, underneath, governs an Accusative or Ablative Case indifferently.*

4. *Super*, upon, governs an *Accusative*, and when it signifies about, or concerning, it requires an *Ablative Case*.
5. *Clam*, privily, or without the Knowledge of, governs rather an *Ablative* than an *Accusative Case*.
 1. He is the most learned Man *in the Country*.
 2. When the beams of the Sun are hot, the Sheep hasten *under Cover*.
 3. The Ambassadors return *at the (sub) same time*.
 4. The Matter is *before (Abl.) the Judge*.
 5. Rest with me *under (Abl.) this Shade*.
 6. They dug secret Passages *under (subter Acc.) the Sea*.
 7. *Under (Abl.) the Waters*, Pearls and great Treasures are found.
 8. He is ungrateful; he turns a Kindness *into an Injury*.
 9. His Love *towards me* has been great.
 10. The Water lies *upon the Earth*, and the Air *upon the Water*.
 11. He wrote to my Father *concerning this Affair*.
 12. But *of this Matter* we have said enough.
 13. I know his Doings were *without (Acc.) your Knowledge*.
 14. The Servants play *without their Master knowing it*.
 15. My Brother is a naughty Boy, he borrowed Money *unknown to my Father*.

EXAMPLES of Irregular Verbs, viz.
 Possum, volo, nolo, malo, &c.

1. *I Am not able to bear his Impertinence longer.*
2. *You cannot deceive me in this Business.*
3. *A Boy can never learn the liberal Arts without Diligence.*
4. *He could not bear his Prosperity with a prudent Mind.*
5. *My Friend is in great Distress: I wish I was able to comfort him.*
6. *Such Manners displease me, I cannot suffer them without complaining.*
7. *If you are willing to acquire a good Reputation, be always mindful of your Duty.*
8. *If they had been willing to fight, they might have conquered.*
9. *I was willing to buy that Book, because my Master commended it.*
10. *They were unwilling to tell him those Things which his Brother had done.*
11. *He would have been unwilling to have gone; He was more willing to stay at home.*
12. *Be thou unwilling to commit a bad Action.*
13. *They were unwilling to bear any Humiliation.*
14. *I had rather confess a Fault, than add another to it by a Lye.*
15. *I had rather bear this Misfortune patiently, than foolishly complain and weep.*
16. *I had rather stay in this Place, than go to London.*
17. *Who would not rather swim than be drowned?*
18. *Who*

18. Who will not condemn that Man who *had rather suffer Poverty, than be indebted?*

19. Who *would not be more willing to die for his Country than to live in Slavery?*

20. Happy is the Man who *had rather live content with his own Lot, than do an unlawful Thing.*

EXERCISES, or EXAMPLES, on the foregoing Rules.

1. **A** Brave Soldier, who purchases Honour to himself by his Sword, is a Kingdom's Glory.

2. How happy is the Husbandman, who lives quietly, performs his Work cheerfully, eats heartily, and sleeps sweetly!

3. Learning, which is the Ornament of Man, is acquired by Application and Diligence.

4. Diligence conquers the most difficult Labours, and all Men are willing to commend and reward unwearied Industry.

5. The Spring is a most pleasant Season, when Nature is renewed by the Beam of the Sun, the Trees begin to sprout, and the Gardens to bring forth Flowers for the laborious Bee.

6. He is a valiant General who resolves to fight briskly against the Enemy, and to procure a lasting and honourable Peace for his King and Country, by his victorious Sword.

7. Neither Navigation nor Agriculture could have been without the Assistance of Man.

8. We best understand Blessings, when we have lost the Things which we had possessed.

9. Order,

9. Order, Constancy, and Moderation in our Words and Actions, gain the Commendation of those with whom we live.

10. Virtue both gives Quiet of Life, and takes away the Terror of Death.

11. Alexander, the valiant Son of Philip, coveted the Dominion of the whole World.

12. He is more valiant who conquers himself, than he who conquers the strongest Towns.

13. The Consciousness of a good Intention is the greatest comfort to a Man under Mistortunes.

14. The Earth is the Lord's, and all things which are therein.

15. A Boy can never become learned without Diligence; he ought to read much, and study hard, who wishes to be esteemed learned.

16. Remember thy Creator in the Days of thy Youth, before the evil Day shall come, and thy Years draw nigh to an End.

17. The Consciousness of a Life well spent, and the Remembrance of good Deeds, is most pleasant, and a Comfort in old age.

18. Valour is an Ornament in Prosperity, a Comfort in Adversity, and the Foundation of all public and private Happiness.

19. Thou hast given him his Heart's Desire, and hast not denied him the Request of his Lips.

20. There is no Temptation to Pleasure which holy Men and Women have not resisted.

21. An honest Man will not injure the Person or Character of his Neighbour.

22. Be not angry without just Provocation; we are often deceived by a false Interpretation of Words.

Observation. *It is remarked, Page 24, That the Participle in English, ending in ing, after the Auxiliary Verb to be, in its several Tenses, is not always rendered in Latin by the Participle in ans or ens. Let it be here also remembered by the Learner, That many Verbs Neuter, and Verbs of Motion, with am, art, is, are, before them, are not made by the Passive Voice, but are formed like Verbs Active of the Present Tense: as,*

I am afraid, *timeo* We are rejoiced, *gaudemus*
 Thou art silent, *siles* Ye are grieved, *doletis*
 He is hungry, *esurit* They are asleep, *dormiunt*.

Note. *Was and were, before the like Verbs Neuter, and Verbs of Motion, are Signs of the Preterpluperfect Tense; as, he was passed by, they were gone.*

ENGLISH EXAMPLES

ADAPTED TO THE RULES

OF THE

LATIN SYNTAX.

Note. No Example here given prevents or interferes with any Rule that comes after, except in such Instances as are exhibited under the foregoing Preliminary Rules, which the Learner is supposed to be acquainted with, before he comes to these particular Rules of the Syntax.

Verbum personale concordat cum Nominativo, &c.

A *Verb personal agrees with its Nominative Case in Number and Person.*

1. The Bell rings, the Master comes, he reads, the Boys attend.

2. The Hour cometh (is coming), John laughs (is laughing), Henry (is crying).

3. Old

3. Old Men dote, old Women knit, young Men study.

4. The Trumpets sound, the Soldiers rejoice, the Heroes triumph.

5. The Preacher preached, *or*, did preach; the rich Man prayed, *or* did pray; the poor Man entreated, *or* did entreat.

6. I have prated, thou hast listened, he hath shouted.

7. He had ruled, we had pleased, ye had advised.

8. Thou shalt flourish; he shall, *or* will excuse: they shall, *or* will relate.

9. Let him teach; do ye learn.

10. Parents may love, Children may fear.

11. Diligence is commended, Truants are despised, the Grapes are pressed.

12. We were taught, ye were heard, they were pardoned.

Nominativus Pronominum raro exprimitur.

THE Nominative Case of Pronouns is seldom expressed.

1. *I* love thee not, because *you* struck me.

2. If *ye* loiter, the Master will be angry.

3. If *we* play, we shall certainly be punished.

4. *You* heard me not, otherwise *you* would have come when I called you.

5. *He* is said to have given evil Counsel.

6. The King reigns, and long may *he* reign.

Nisi distinctionis aut emphasis gratiâ.

EXCEPT *when there is a particular Emphasis or Stress laid upon the person spoken of, or to : For then the Pronoun must be expressed.*

1. My Son and *he* went away together.
2. *You* suffer not in this Affair, but *I* shall be utterly undone.
3. If *I* stand here, and *you* go yonder, we shall soon catch the Horse.
4. *Thou* art my Patron, for *thou* alone hast defended me.
5. I admire your Impertinence ; if *we* affirm, *ye* always deny.
6. *He* and my Brother played together, 'till *I* had finished my Task.

Note. *The Pronoun they is omitted in Latin when it is general, and refers to no particular Person.*

1. Nobody, as *they* say, is born without Faults.
2. *They* cry out, rich men are generally proud.
3. *Rome*, as *they* say, was built on seven Hills.
4. The Graces, as *they* report, are three ; the Muses nine ; the Labours of *Hercules* twelve ; and the wise Men of *Greece* seven.

Aliquando oratio est verbo nominativus.

*Sometimes a Sentence, and sometimes a Verb of the Infinitive Mood only, is the Nominative Case to the Verb.**

1. *To love his Parents is the Duty of a Child.*
2. *To honour the King is the Duty of a Subject.*
3. *To love your Enemies, and not to seek Revenge, is the Duty of a Christian.*
4. *To love Idleness brings Disgrace.*
5. *To laugh much shews great Folly.*
6. *To teach brings Trouble, and sometimes gives Pleasure.*
7. *A desire to excel others in Virtue and Learning, is a commendable Ambition.*

Aliquando adverbium cum Genitivo.

Sometimes an Adverb with the Genitive Case is the Nominative to the Verb, and then the Verb must be of the same Number as the Genitive Case.

1. *Part of the Dogs are on this side the River, and part on the other.*
2. *Part of the Men were slain, and part of them ran away.*
3. *Very little Money will suffice, where there is a contented Mind.*

Verba Infinitivi modi pro nominativo,
&c.

WHEN a Substantive or Pronoun with the Conjunction *that* before it, (either expressed or understood,) cometh between two Verbs, the Conjunction is frequently left out, and the latter Verb is put in the Infinitive Mood, with an Accusative Case of the Substantive or Pronoun before it.

1. I know *that I have offended*, but I also know *that you love me*, and therefore I expect Pardon.

2. We know *that God governs the World*, nevertheless we provoke him daily.

3. I know *that all Men blame the ungrateful*, therefore I am resolved to keep my Promise.

4. I am glad to hear *that you follow Virtue and reverence your Parents*.

5. When *Alexander* knew *that he had killed his Friend Clitus*, he grieved vehemently.

6. Who knows not, *that the covetous Man always wants*?

Note. The Conjunction *that* is sometimes rendered by *quod*, with an Indicative, and *ut*, &c. in this place with the Potential Mood; and when the Noun or Pronoun that goes before the Verb, must continue in the Nominative Case.

1. You do well, *that you are helpful to me*.

2. I believe *that I can repeat my Lesson*.

3. Thou knowest *that I love the Truth, and that I hate a Lyar*.

4. I:

4. It is possible *that I may be deceived in this Business.*

5. You kindly advise *that I should love my Parents, respect my Master, and study diligently.*

6. I will take care *that all may know thy Diligence.*

Verbum inter duos nominativos, &c.

A Verb coming between two Nominative Cases of different Numbers, may agree with either of them.

1. *The Captives were the Soldiers' Booty.*

2. *Athens was the most flourishing City of Greece.*

3. *The Walls of a City are the Defence of the Citizens.*

4. *The Delight (deliciæ) of the Learned is Terence.*

5. *Wars are the Cause of Woe.*

6. *The Encouragement of the Labourers are their Rewards.*

Nomen multitudinis singulare, &c.

A Noun of multitude, or signifying many, though in the Singular Number, is sometimes followed by a Verb Plural.

1. *The common People judge by Opinion and Report.*

2. *A whole Flock of Sheep are destroyed by one Wolf.*

3. *A great Herd of Oxen are driven by a little Boy.*

4. *A Multitude of Fishes are taken out of the River.*

5. *Part of the Boys study, and part play.*

6. *A Band of Soldiers rushed into the Town and took the Citadel.*

Observe. *Many Nominative Cases Singular, with a Conjunction coming between them, will have the Verb following in the Plural Number; and when different Persons are expressed, the Verb agrees with the first Person rather than the second, and with the second rather than the third, as being the most worthy Persons.*

1. *Honour and Glory incite Courage and Virtue.*

2. *The Sun and the Moon are Planets.*

3. *Peter and Paul preached and prayed.*

4. *Justice and Liberality procure Friendship and Honour.*

5. *I and my Brother are in Safety, but thou and thy Sister are in Danger.*

6. *Thou and thy Man shall plough in the same Field.*

7. *My Brother hath left us, but you and I will seek him.*

8. *Neither you nor he have either Money or Fortune.*

9. *He and I often dispute about Trifles.*

10. *Let you and I honour our Parents, and while idle Boys play, let you and I learn our Lesson.*

Impersonalia nominativum non habent.

VERBS Impersonal have not a Nominative Case, and are expressed in English most commonly by the Particle *it* before them, and are declined in the third Person only: They govern Cases.

1. *It behoveth me* to rise early in the Morning.
 2. *It becometh me* to be silent in much Company.
 3. *It behoveth thee* to know thyself.
 4. You ought (that is, *it behoves thee*), when you receive a Benefit, *to be thankful*.
 5. When Kings command, *Subjects must* (that is, *it becometh them to*) obey.
-

THE SECOND CONCORD.

Adjectiva, participia et pronomina cum substantivo, &c.

ADjectives, Participles, and Pronouns, agree with their Substantive in Gender, Number, and Case.

1. *A good Boy* is regarded by his Master, and beloved by his Parents.
2. *A large Family* requireth great Care. ✕
3. *A virtuous Woman* is an Ornament to her Husband.

4. *The*

4. *The learned Master instructs diligent Scholars with great Pleasure.*

5. *Thy torn Book contains not my Lesson.*

6. *The crafty Fox persuaded the silly Crow that he was a beautiful Bird and had a sweet Voice.*

7. *The foolish Cock found a fair Jewel, but did not know the Value of it.*

8. *This Man, that Woman, and those Children, walked together in the Fields.*

9. *A fighting Cock fears not his crowing Enemy.*

10. *Rash Counsel hindereth great Gain.*

11. *A neighing Horse despiseth the flying Darts.*

12. *Evil Words corrupt good Manners, and evil Manners make naughty Boys.*

13. *A wounded Conscience is an unsupportable Burthen.*

14. *The untimely Death of a loving Husband is a bitter Fountain of Grief to a kind Wife.*

15. *When civil Wars cease, then you may expect happy Times; and when happy Times return, then you may expect civil Wars.*

Aliquando oratio supplet, &c.

Sometimes a whole Sentence is put instead of the Substantive, and then the Adjective is put in the Neuter Gender.

1. *It being heard that Peace was proclaimed, the People rejoiced.*

2. *It being reported that I was an idle Boy, my Father was angry.*

Observe,

Observe, 1. *The English Word Thing, or Things, either expressed or understood, is frequently omitted in making Latin; and the Adjective, &c. must be put in the Neuter Gender, which agrees with the Word, res, or negotium, understood.*

1. It is a pleasant Thing to hear the Birds singing in a Grove. —

2. It is a glorious Thing for Men to die for their Country.

3. It is not just to break a Promise.

4. To eat and drink moderately is most wholesome.

5. To sleep little, to rise early, and to study much, are commendable.

6. To do good, and to be evil spoken of; also to do good and to receive no Thanks, are not unusual Things.

Observe, 11. *The Words Man or Men, either expressed or understood, are also frequently left out in making Latin, and in that case the Adjective must be put in the Masculine Gender.*

1. The wise Man seeketh Wisdom, and the foolish Man despiseth Understanding.

2. Fortune favours the brave Man, but disregards the timorous.

3. Covetous Men despise the poor, but the liberal cherish them.

4. The righteous fear the Lord, but the foolish regard not Instruction.

5. The deceitful Man is contemned by the honest, as a Coward by the brave.

6. To despise the wicked, and to love the good, is just and commendable.

Observe,

Observe, 111. *Two or more Substantives Singular, with the Conjunction and between them, will have the Adjective in the Plural Number, which must agree with the Substantive of the most worthy Gender, as is before set down, p. 21.*

1. The Man-Servant *and* the Maid-Servant are honest.

2. My Father *and* Mother are pious, my Brother *and* Sister are idle.

3. The King *and* the Queen walked in the Garden arrayed in Royal Robes.

4. This Man, that Man, *and* I are joyful.

5. My Lesson *and* my Exercise are easy.

6. A Cart *and* a Plough are useful in Husbandry.

7. Courage *and* Resolution, Care *and* Dispatch are necessary in this Business.

THE THIRD CONCORD.

Relativum cum antecedente, &c.

THE Relative agrees with the Antecedent (that is, the Noun going before) in Gender, Number, and Person.

Note. When you have the Relatives, who, which, or the Word that, signifying who or which, ask the Question who? or what? and the Word that answers to the Question is the Antecedent to it.

1. He is a wise Man *who* speaks few words.

2. Thou art a foolish Boy, *who* never thinkest concerning future Time.

3. I, *who* am an old Man, do nothing right in the Opinion of him *that* (*who*) is young.

4. The King is honoured, *who* loveth his Subjects.

5. Ye, *who* hate Reproof, are foolish.

6. Thou hatest me without a Cause, *who* am thy best Friend.

7. It is a shameful Thing, *that* they *who* are well-born, should live basely.

8. The Rewards *which* are promised shall be given, when the Works *that* (*which*) are required are finished.

9. Who is a good Boy? He *that* (*who*) plays not until he has done his Task.

10. The wicked, *that* (*who*) fear not God, will hereafter blame their own Folly.

Aliquando: oratio: ponitur; &c.

A Sentence sometimes supplieth the Place of the Antecedent, in which Case the Relative must be put in the Neuter Gender.

1. He loveth his Brother sincerely, *which* is very commendable.

2. You are very idle, and sometimes a Truant, *which* are most pernicious things.

3. Thou praisest me present, and blamest me absent, *both which* I equally hate.

4. He hath built much, and often feasted, *which* have wasted his Estate.

5. You love to lie in Bed in the Morning, *which* is unwholesome.

6. Strive to keep a pure Conscience, *which* is the most comfortable Thing in Life.

Note. *If two (or more) Antecedents come together, and one signifies a Thing with Life, and the other a Thing without Life, the Relative must agree with the Substantive which signifies Life.*

1. He has found *the Horse and the Saddle, which* you had lost.

2. I have brought you *the Bird and the Egg, which* I found in the Nest.

3. We have seen *the Work, and the Workmen, whom* you so much commended.

4. *The Cow, the Milk, and the Rake, that (which)* the Maid left in the Field.

Relativum inter duos nominativos, &c.

THE Relative being between two Nominative Cases, does not always agree with the former, but sometimes with the latter Substantive, though of different Genders.

1. *The Bird that (which)* is called a Sparrow liveth not long naturally.

2. *The Town that (which)* is called Cambridge, and *the City which* is called Oxford, have many famous and learned Men in them.

3. The

3. The seventh *Day*, which was the *Sabbath* of the Jews, is *Saturday*; and *Sunday*, which is now the *Christian Sabbath*, is properly the first Day of the Week.

4. In *London* there is a *Place* which is called *Westminster Hall*.

Aliquando relativum concordat cum primitivo, &c.

Sometimes the Relative agrees with the Primitive Word, which is understood in the Possessive. As in the Pronoun Possessive *meus*, is understood *mei*, the Genitive Case of the Primitive *ego*.

1. Hear *my Voice*. (that is, the Voice of me) who cry out unto thee.

2. I hate *thy Manners*, who dost not reverence thy Superiors.

3. He shewed *his Wit*, who first invented Clocks.

4. O hear *our Prayers*, who seek Succour from thee.

5. I wonder at *your Folly*, who attempt to wash a Blackamoor white.

Observe, If no Nominative Case comes between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative itself is the Nominative Case to the Verb.

1. He is not blessed, who knows how to do good, but he who doeth good.

2. He is more valiant *that* (who) conquers himself, than he who conquers the strongest Towns.

E 2

3. I love

3. I love my School-fellows, *who* play with me in the Fields.

4. Not he *who* possesses little, but he *that* (*who*) coveteth more, is a poor Man.

5. That Kingdom is destroyed, *which* lately flourished in the greatest Splendour.

6. The Peace, *that* (*which*) is just and honest, ought never to be violated.

Si nominativus relativo et verbo interponatur, &c.

IF the Nominative Case comes between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative is governed by the Verb; that is, must be put in the same Case which the Verb governs, like to a Noun Substantive.

1. It becomes me to raise up those, *whom* cruel Fortune hath cast down.

2. Stripes will seldom compel those to be good, *whom* Advice cannot persuade.

3. We love *those whom* we have never seen, on account of their Virtue and Honesty.

4. It is the greatest Rashness to speak ill of that Person *whom* we know not.

5. It is a folly to dispraise them *whom* all Men commend.

6. To love that *which* I hate, and I hate that *which* I love.

7. The Boys *whom* Learning delighteth, will gain Love and Esteem.

8. The

8. The Comedy *that (which)* we acted yesterday, was very pleasant.

9. I have lost the Hat *which* my Father bought.

10. Happy are those Kings *whom* Subjects love, and Enemies fear.

11. Miserable are those Countries, *which* War and Famine vex and lay waste.

12. The diligent Master, *whom* the Boys regard, maketh his Scholars learned; but he, *whom* his Scholars despise, laboureth in vain.

Aut ab aliâ dictione. *The Relative may be governed by a Preposition, or some other Words in the Sentence.*

1. God is infinite, *in comparison of whom*, the whole Creation is as nothing.

2. The Man *whose* Fame is lost is miserable.

3. The Boy *whose* Lesson is most difficult applies the greatest Industry.

4. I am glad to see my Parents, *from whom* I have been absent so long.

5. Many Men contemn those Honours, with *the Desire of which* others are inflamed.

6. The Mark, *to which* the Horse runs, finishes his Labour.

7. The Honour *for which* those Wrestlers strove, shall be refused, because they exerted not their utmost Strength.

8. The House *whose* Foundation is not strong, will fall when the Wind bloweth vehemently.

9. We ought every where to worship God, *whose* Power is every where.

Construction of Nouns Substantive.

Quum duo substantiva, &c.

WHEN two Substantives of different Significations come together, with the Particle of between them, the latter must be put in the Genitive Case.

1. The Law of Nature is the Law of God.
2. The Body is the Receptacle of the Soul.
3. Death is the common Fate of all Men.
4. An ingenuous Mind is the Mark of a liberal Education.
5. Dutifulness towards Parents is the Foundation of Virtue.
6. Peace of Mind, and Tranquillity of Spirit, are in the Heart of the Righteous.

Observe I. That the latter Substantive in English is frequently put first, with the Letter s and an Apostrophe (s), as is before expressed, p. 26.

1. The King's Heart is in the Lord's Hand.
2. Youth's Rashness is old Men's Wonder.
3. God's Judgments are righteous and certain.

Observe II. That the Genitive Case of the Plural Number, has commonly the Letter s added to it without an Apostrophe.

4. Tradesmen's

4. *Tradersmens Profit* consists in a quick Return of their Money.

5. The *Childrens Duty* towards their Parents is the Command of God.

Observe III. Sometimes the latter Substantive in English, when it comes before the Subjunctive it is governed of, has neither the Participle before it, nor the Letter s, and yet must be put in the Genitive Case; as, Ex. 1. The Hall Window, that is, the Window of the Hall.

1. The Hat and Cane are in the *Hall Window*.

2. When the Steed is stolen they ~~shot~~ the *Stable Door*.

3. The Slave leaped over the *City Walls*.

Observe IV. The Genitive Case of the Substantive is sometimes changed into an Adjective, and agrees with the Substantive in Case, Gender, and Number.

1. *Summer Evenings* draw much Company into the Fields and Gardens.

2. My *Father's House*, and my *Brother's Garden*, are both in the same Street.

3. You talked much of [de] *Sea Affairs*, who has never sailed.

4. This *Silver Tankard* was made by an eminent Workman.

Observe V. Sometimes the Genitive is elegantly turned into a Dative Case.

1. A good Prince is the Father of his Country.

2. My Brother was both the Delight and Grief of his Mother: the Delight when good; and the Grief when idle.

3. God

3. God is a Father of those who love him, and the Protector of the Righteous who fear him.

Adjectivum in neutro genere positum,
&c.

AN Adjective absolute, or without a Substantive, put in the Neuter Gender, may be taken as a Substantive, and have a Genitive Case after it.

1. Much Gain is acquired by constant Labour.
2. I never saw so much Money together in all my Life.
3. Where there is most Wisdom, there is the least quarrelling.
4. There is oftentimes much Talk, where there is little Understanding.
5. He who is hungry, desires very little Sauce.
6. Truly much Money is wanting to me, but I am content; hence ariseth as great Pleasure as I desire.

Ponitur interdum genitivus, &c.

Sometimes a Genitive Case only is expressed, the former Substantive being omitted by the Figure, which is called in Grammar Ellipsis; i. e. a Defect, or Omission in Speech.

1. When I came to St. Paul's (i. e. the Church of St. Paul) I greatly admired the magnificent Building.

2. I went

2. I went yesterday to *Richmond*, and dined at the Dog (i. e. the Sign of the Dog).

3. Did you hear a Sermon yesterday? Yes, at *St. Mary's*.

Duo substantiva rei ejusdem, &c.

WHEN two Substantives come together, denoting the same Person or Thing, the latter explaining or describing the former, those Substantives are put in the same Case by Apposition.

1. Reject not *Glory*, the Fruit of all Virtue.

2. Avoid *Pleasure*, the Parent of all Evil.

3. *Envy*, the Torment of the Mind, commonly produceth Murder, the Destruction of the Body.

4. *Cyrus*, King of Persia, conquered great part of Asia.

5. *Cambyses*, the Son of Cyrus, added Egypt to his Father's Empire.

6. *Edward the Black Prince* was a valiant Commander; he took *John*, King of France, Prisoner.

Laus et vituperium rei ponitur, &c.

TWO Substantives coming together with of between them, the latter expressing the Praise or Dispraise, as also the Nature and Property of the former, may be put either in the Genitive or Ablative Case.

1. *Erasmus*,

1. *Erasmus, a Man of solid Learning, wrote many Books on different Subjects.*

2. *A Man of true Wisdom is esteemed every where.*

3. *He is a Boy of ready Wit, great Memory, and good Utterance.*

4. *The Nation is happy, which is governed by a Prince of great Clemency.*

5. *He is a Man of no Credit, who hath violated his Promises.*

6. *Easy is the Task of him who teaches a Boy of a flexible Mind, and an acute Genius.*

Opus et Usus Ablativum exigunt, &c.

THE *English* to have need of, to have use of, rendered in *Latin* by *Opus*, and *Usus*, require an *Ablative Case* after them of the *Thing*, and a *Dative* of the *Person*;

1. *I have need of thy Judgment in this Affair.*

2. *My Son hath need of twenty Pounds; he shall have them soon.*

3. *At present we have need of War, rather than Peace.*

4. *You have need of Instruction, because you are ignorant; and because you are idle, you have need of a Rod.*

5. *He always covets Money, of which he has no need.*

6. *In Time of Danger, we have use for our Strength and Courage, Skill and Diligence.*

Opus

Opus is sometimes put *Adjectively* for *necessarius*, *necessary*, or *convenient to be done*, and has different *Constructions*.

1. How much Money is *necessary* for you ?
 2. A Guide is *necessary* for a Traveller.
 3. You say that many Things are *necessary* for me in this Business.
 4. Provide all things that (*which*) are *necessary* for Dinner.
 5. Get all Things which are *necessary* for me, for to-morrow I shall go to *Eton School*.
-

Construction of Nouns Adjective.

Adjectiva quæ desiderium, &c.

Adjectives signifying Desire, Knowledge, Remembrance, Innocence; and their contraries, as, Ignorance, Forgetting, Guilt; also Care, Fear, or any other Passion of the Mind, require the Noun or Pronoun following to be put in the Genitive Case.

1. It becometh him, who is *desirous of Honour* to be *mindful of Virtue*.
2. He who is *desirous of Praise*, ought to be *studious of Learning* and good Manners.
3. Thou

3. Thou art *skilful in natural Things*, not *rude of Letters*, but *ignorant of Virtue*.

4. A rich Man, *careless of his Affairs*, is reduced to Poverty; but a poor Man, who is *careful of his*, acquireth Riches.

5. Although they were *careful of your Business*, they were *neglectful of their own*.

6. Let a Man be *mindful of his Duty*, and he will not be *unmindful of God*.

7. If thou art *conscious of no Fault*, why do you fear?

8. He is *bold of Heart*, but *doubtful of Mind*.

9. Be then *mindful of Things past*, and not *forgetful of Benefits*.

10. A Man *conscious of Right*, laughs at the Eyes of Fame.

11. The Mind of Man is *ignorant of Fate*, and *future Fortune*.

12. He that (who) is *unskilful of Business*, *ignorant of Laws*, *doubtful of Judgment*, and not *confident of Spirit*, ought not to be a Ruler of the Commonwealth.

Adjectiva verbalia in *ax*, &c.

ADjectives derived from Verbs, and ending in *ax*, have commonly *of* or *in* after them, and require the Noun that follows, to be put in the Genitive Case.

1. God created Man *capable of Divine Perfection*.

2. Fools are never *capable of Admonition*.

3. The

3. The Land in which you dwell, is fruitful in (ferax) *Corn, Wine, and Oil.*

4. It is necessary for him to think rightly, who is *pertinacious of his own Opinion.*

5. Gluttony is *consumptive (edax) of Estates, and Time of all things.*

Nomina partitiva, numeralia, &c.

NOUNS Partitive, i. e. *signifying a part of a Thing, whether put affirmatively, or by way of Question; also Numerals, or Nouns of Number, and Words of the Comparative and Superlative Degree, take a Genitive Case Plural after them; and if an Adjective follows them, it must be of the same Gender as the Genitive Case.*

1. Which of us is without Fault?

2. Nothing is so absurd which is not said by some of the *Philosophers.*

3. Thou hast chosen two Companions, one of them is a Fool, and the other is idle; if therefore you imitate them, they will render you incapable of Study.

4. *Romulus* built the City of Rome, and was the first of all the Roman Kings.

5. Let it not seem wonderful to any of you, that old Men love Money.

6. Which of us is ignorant of your Folly?

E

7. Every

7. *Every one of the Soldiers* received seven Crowns from the Captain.

8. *Of the Sons of Adam, Cain was the first, Abel was the second, and Seth the third.*

9. *Of the Virgins, five were wise, and five were foolish.*

10. Both thou and thy Brother are valiant, but thou art *the most courageous of the two.*

11. *The fairest of Flowers* is not always the sweetest.

12. He is *the best of Friends* who brings Comfort in Adversity.

Usurpantur autem et cum his, &c.

THE Words of, from, after, *following* Nouns Partitive, Numerals, &c. are sometimes rendered by a, ab, de, e, ex, with the Ablative Case; also by the Prepositions ante and inter with the Accusative Case.

1. *Of my Sons, the elder is well, the younger is sick.*

2. I am the *third from John*, and Thomas is the *fourth from me.*

3. My Brother George was the *first after him* who repeated his Lesson.

4. Our Parents are the *next after God* who ought to be honoured by us.

5. *Jupiter*

5. *Jupiter* is said to have been *the chief of (de) the Gods above.*

6. He is *the only one among the Crowd* who deserves Praise.

7. *Epictetus* was one of *the Stoic Philosophers.*

8. I came to School to-day *the first of all my School-fellows.*

9. *Homer* was *the chief Poet*, and *Demosthenes* the chief Orator of (*among*) the Greeks. *Cicero* was the *chief Orator*, and *Virgil* the *chief Poet of (among) the Latins.*

Secundus aliquando dativum, &c.

SECUNDUS, *second to, &c., inferior to,* sometimes governs a Dative Case.

1. My Brother in Diligence and Learning is *second to none.*

2. In honest and just Dealings he is *second to none* of his School-fellows.

3. *Achilles* was *inferior (secundus) to none* of the Ancients.

4. I disdain to be *inferior to you* in any Christian *Virtue.*

Interrogativum et ejus redditivum ejusdem casus, &c.

WHEN a Question is asked, the Answer must be made by the same Case in Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles, and in the same Tense in Verbs, that the Question is asked by.

1. *Of whom shall I be mindful? Of yourself.*
2. *Whom shall I love above all? God.*
3. *Of what are covetous Men desirous? Money.*
4. *In what consists true Piety? In Holiness and Righteousness.*
5. *What did ye in the School? We learned our Lessons, and heard our Master's Precepts.*
6. *What will you do for your Parents, who have done so much for you? I will always love and honour them.*

Observe, 1. *The Rule varies if the Question be made by cuius, cujus, cujum, whose; for then the Answer must be in the Genitive Case, as being the latter of two Substantives, the former being understood.*

1. *Whose Cattle are they? the Butcher's (Cattle).* ✓
2. *Whose Shoes are these? my Father's.*
3. *Whose Opinion is so much commended? Aristotle's.*
4. *Whose Garment is that? my Sister's.*

Observe,

Observe, II. *The Question and Answer may be of different Cases, if made by Words that require it.*

1. How much cost that Horse? *Ten Pounds.*
(Abl.)

Observe, III. *This Rule also varies, if the Answer be made by meus, tuus, noster, or other Pronouns Possessive, which Pronouns must agree with their Substantive in Case, Gender, and Number.*

1. *Whose Book is this? mine.*
2. *Whose Company shall I love? thine.*
3. *Whose Money is squandered away by the Prodigal? his own.*
4. *Whose House is this? not yours, but ours.*

Adjectives governing a Dative Case.

Adjectiva quibus commodum, incommodum, &c.

ADjectives betokening Profit, or Disprofit, Likeness, or Unlikeness, Pleasure, or Displeasure, Submission, Resistance; or when a Relation to any thing is signified, require a Dative Case; the Sign, to, or for, being either expressed or understood.

1. *Exercise is profitable to the Body.*
2. *The Land is unprofitable to the idle Husbandman.*

3. Many Things are *profitable to some Men*, but *Godliness is profitable to all*.

4. The Counsels of that Man are *pernicious to the Common-wealth*.

5. In the whole form of his Face he is *like his Father*.

6. Some Men are very *unlike others* in their Behaviour and Judgment.

7. A good Boy will be *courteous to his School-fellows*.

8. *To rise betimes* is most grievous to the *Sluggard*, though it be most healthful for him.

9. A bad Man is a *Friend to none*, and an *Enemy to himself*.

10. Your Affection is very grateful to me in Adversity.

11. Your Opinion is not less *contrary to mine*, than *Cowardice to Fortitude*.

12. Every one ought to follow that Calling for which he is *fit*, and to avoid those Things for which he is *unfit*.

13. Fortune is sometimes *kind to me*, and sometimes to another.

14. The Servant is *submissive to his Master*.

15. It is *convenient for me to go into the Country*.

16. If you cannot be the best, endeavour to be *next the best*.

Huc referuntur nomina ex con, &c.

TO this Rule also belong Nouns compounded of the Preposition Con: as, *conservus, cognatus, &c.*

1. I love you much, because you are of kin to me, but more because you are good.

2. Happy is the Man who is conscious to himself that he hath done no Evil.

3. Be polite (concinus) to your Friends, gentle to your Enemies, and just to all.

4. Many were fellow-Soldiers with Jason, when he brought away the golden Fleece from Colchis.

Quædam ex his etiam genitivo jûnguntur.

SOME of these Adjectives signifying Likeness, Unlikeness, &c. govern a Genitive Case.

1. The Son is like his Mother, and unlike his Father.

2. It is well when the Mind is simple, and never unlike (dispar) itself.

3. If you desire to live happily, take care that you be not accessory (affinis) to any Crime.

4. Error is bordering upon (finitimus) Truth.

Communis, alienus, immunis, &c.

THE Adjectives, communis common, alienus strange, immunis free from, have various Cases after them.

1. Communis has generally the Dative Case after it, and sometimes the Genitive, when the Substantive Negotium is understood.

1. Universal Experience teacheth, that Death is common to all, both young and old.

2. The Earth is common both to rich and poor.

3. It is common to (i. e. the common Business of) all living Creatures to preserve themselves.

11. Alienus, immanis, admit of a Genitive Case, but more frequently a Dative, or an Ablative with the Preposition à, or ab.

1. No one can think it unbecoming his Dignity (Gen.) to regard Justice. —

2. He is not a Fool, who is an Enemy to Ambition. (Dat.)

3. It is no Business of mine (alienum à me) to meddle with other Men's Affairs.

4. A Conscience void of Offence, despising a false Accusation

5. That Life is most pure which is most free from Pleasure.

Natus, commodus, incommodus, &c.

THE Adjectives natus born, commodus convenient, incommodus inconvenient, utilis useful, inutilis useless, vehemens earnest, aptus fit, with many others,

others, render the Sign to, or for, (preceding the Noun following) by the Preposition ad, with the Accusative Case.

1. Man is born to Labour, and fit for Friendship.
2. Almost all Men are prone (propensus) to Pleasures.
3. The Nature of some Boys is inclined (proclivus) to Idleness and Play: but the considerate know that they are born to greater Purposes.
4. He who is earnest for the Destruction of others, is born to his own Sorrow.
5. This Harness is convenient for my Horse, but inconvenient for any other Use.
6. A Man good (utilis) for nothing, is a Burthen to himself and others.
7. Not the meanest things which God hath made are unprofitable (inutilis) for the Use of Men.
8. He who is unfit for one Business, may be fit for another.

Adjectiva in *bilis* accepta passivè, et participialia in *dus*, &c.

Adjectives ending in *bilis*, and Participles in *dus*, or Participials (i. e. Words that end like Participles of a Passive Signification, and derived from Verbs) govern a Dative Case.

1. Love is a Disease curable by no Herbs.
2. That

2. That knotty Oak is not *penetrable* by an iron Wedge.

3. Our Defenders are to be gratefully remembered by us.

4. God is to be worshipped by all.

The Accusative Case after the Adjective.

Magnitudinis mensura subjicitur Ad-jectivis, &c.

Adjectives denoting Measure, i. e. Breadth, Length, Thickness, Depth, or Height, agree with their Substantives, to which they refer, in Case, Gender, and Number; but the Words Inches, Feet, Yards, &c. are put in the Accusative, Ablative and Genitive Cases.

I. The Accusative.

1. There is in my Garden a Tree *fifty Inches thick*.

2. He built a Wall *thirty Feet high*.

Obs. This Accusative is said to be governed by the Preposition *ad* understood.

II. The Ablative.

1. My Father hath promised me a Book which he calls a *Thesaurus*, *three Inches thick*.

2. He is a tall Man, he is *six Feet and an Inch high*.

Obs.

Obs. *This Ablative is said to be governed of the Preposition à, ab, or de, understood.*

III. *The Genitive.*

X 1. My Father's Library is twenty Feet broad, and fifty Feet long.

2. This House is seated on a Hill an hundred Yards high.

Obs. *This Genitive is said to be governed of Longitudinem, &c. understood.*

Accusativus aliquando subjicitur ad-
jectivis, &c.

THE *Accusative Case is sometimes put after Adjectives and Participles where the Preposition secundùm, as to, according to, seems to be understood.*

1. My Cousin is unlike my Brother, as to shape and Features.

2. When I told him this, he was cast down as to his Look (demissus vultum).

The Ablative Case after the Adjective.

Adjectiva quæ ad copiam, &c.

ADjectives signifying Plenty, Want, Fullness or Emptiness, have an Ablative Case, and sometimes a Genitive after them.

I. *The Ablative Case.*

1. The Night of rich Men is generally full of Fears.

2. Human Life is never free from (vacuus) Trouble.

3. England is a pleasant Country and rich in Land.

4. To see good Men laden with Reproaches is not a wonderful Thing.

5. A good Man will be full, not only of good Words, but of good Works.

6. A Man may be rich in Land and Cattle, yet poor in Money.

II. *The Genitive Case.*

1. The Fables of the Poets are full of Vanity.

2. All who are Masters (compôtes) of Virtue, are happy.

3. We are not wanting, but prodigal of Time.

4. Solitude, and a Life without Friends, is full of Snares and Fears.

5. He shall not be poor in Reward, who is rich in good Works.

6. Man is partaker of Reason and Speech, but the Beast is void (expers) of both.

7. When any Man is full of Wine, he is not Master of himself.

Adjectiva regunt ablativum significan-
tem causam; &c.

Adjectives, and sometimes Substantives;
govern an Ablative Case of the Word
which expresseth the instrument where-
with, the cause why, or the manner how,
a Thing is done or effected; the Preposi-
tions à, ab, cum, or de, being generally
understood.

1. My Brother's Face is *pale with Sickness*, not
with Study.

2. My Sister is *excellent*, both in *Beauty* and the
Endowments of the Mind.

3. I have seen my Friend *pale with Envy*, and
soon after *red with Anger*.

4. We ought not to ridicule a Man who is *weak*
with Age, *deformed in Birth*, or *lame by Disease*.

5. Be not *proud* either of *Wealth* or *Honours*, for
Fortune is always inconstant, and you may fall into
Poverty and Disgrace.

6. The *ingenuous by Birth*, ought not to be
clownish in Behaviour.

7. He is *learned in Name* only, who cometh to
School and remembers nothing.

8. Not uncommonly the *wise in Words* are *foolish*
in Deeds.

9. When Parents are *weak*, either in *Mind* or
Fortune, it is the Duty of Children to increase their
Wealth, and to be a Help and Support to them.

Dignus, indignus, præditus, &c.

THESE *Adjectives*, worthy, unworthy, endued, disabled, content; banished, relying upon, &c. also *Adjectives signifying Price*, will have an *Ablative Case* after them, which *Ablative* is governed by *Prepositions* not expressed in Latin.

1. He who is *endued with Virtue*, is *worthy of Honour*.

2. No one is *worthy of Friendship*, who is not *endued with Honour*.

3. They are *Men in Name only*, who do *Things unworthy a Man*.

4. He who cannot advise himself is like the *blind*, (*captus oculis*,) and he who refuses to be advised, is like the *deaf*, (*captus auribus*.)

5. They are *unworthy of the Glory of Heaven*, who are not *content with those Pleasures* which *Virtue* gives.

6. I can live *content with a little*.

7. *Relying upon the Honesty* of our Friends, we have neglected our own Safety, and are now *banished from our Country*.

8. A poor Cottage, *dear at Twenty Shillings*, may contain a Man of great Virtue.

9. A Garment, *cheap at fifty Pounds*, may cover a Man whose Wit would be *dear at a Groat*.

10. *Virtue* is not to be *purchased with Gold*.

Horum

Horum nonnulla interdum Genitivum,
&c.

DIGNUS, indignus, and other of these Words, have sometimes a Genitive Case after them; de familiâ, or the like Substantive, being understood.

1. His Life is conducted with so great Fidelity, that he is certainly *worthy of his great Progenitors*.
2. He performed great Things for his Country, and was not *unworthy of his noble Ancestors*.
3. He was a bad Man, and banished (extorris) *the Kingdom*.

Comparativa cùm exponantur per quam,
&c.

ADjectives of the Comparative Degree, with than after them, not expressed in Latin by quàm, require an Ablative Case.

1. Health is *better than Gold*; and Grace more, *precious than Rubies*.
2. What is more *sweet than Honey*, stronger than a Lion, whiter than Snow, or more hot than Fire?
3. Nothing is *fairer*, nothing is more *amiable than Virtue*.
4. *Better* is the Rebuke of a Friend than the Flattery of an Enemy.
5. Nothing is more *pleasant* to the Mind than Truth; and Peace is *better than innumerable Triumphs*.

6. A quiet Mind is *better than Riches*, and nothing is *more pleasant* to a Man *than Knowledge*.

Obs. If than be made in Latin by the Conjunction *quam*, the Substantive following is put in the same Case with the foregoing.

1. A quiet Mind is *better than Riches*, and nothing is *more pleasant* to a Man *than Knowledge*.

2. Perhaps my Father is *richer than thine*, and I may possess greater Wealth *than you*; yet I desire *Virtue*, which is *better than great Riches*.

Tanto, quanto, hęc, &c.

TANTO by *so much*, quanto by *how much*, hoc by *this*, illud by *that*, signifying exceeding; Also *senectute* by *Age*, *natus* by *Birth*, are frequently joined to Adjectives of the Comparative and Superlative Degrees.

1. By *how much* sooner the Sun rises in the Morning, by *so much* the later it sets in the Evening.

2. The more difficult a Thing (*quid*) is, the more honourable.

3. By *how much* the greater any Pleasure is, by *so much* the more it discomposeth the Mind.

4. Goodness is *much more* desirable than Greatness.

5. Solomon was *by far* the wisest of all who lived before him.

6. You are *so much* the higher in the School than I, by *how much* you are older than I.

7. He is *more honourable* for *Age*, than for *Birth*.

Con-

Construction of Pronouns.

Mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri, &c.

THESSE Genitive Cases, mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri, of their Primitive Pronouns, ego, tu, sui, noster, vester, are used when a Person is signified by them.

1. There is scarce any Part of me free from Pain.

2. The Likeness of you is not to be seen in every Street.

3. There is little Love of God in him, in whom there is Love of himself, or of the World.

4. Do not, out of Love of us, neglect the Care of yourselves.

5. Which of you (ye) can be ungrateful to me who am friendly to you.

Obs. Nostrum and Vestrum, the Genitive Case Plural of ego and tu, are used after Nouns Partitive; (i. e.) when a Part of any Number or Person is signified, and also after Words of the Comparative and Superlative Degrees.

1. None of us can think it just, that one of us should be punished for a Fault which another hath committed.

2. If any (quis) of you commit a Fault, unless some of you (ye) confess it, every one of you (ye) shall be punished.

3. By Study and Diligence, the younger of us is more learned than the elder of you (ye).

4. The wisest of you (*ye*) seem not to have much Wit.

5. Because you have invited all to Dinner, *none* of us will refuse; but *every one* of us will come, from the least of us to the greatest.

Meus, tuus, suus, noster, &c.

THESE Pronouns Possessive, meus mine, tuus thine, suus his, noster our, vester your, are used when the Action or Possession of a Thing is signified.

1. Thy Love of me is greater than my Love of thee: because thou honourest not thy Father and thy Mother.

2. This indeed is thine Image, because you bought it: but it is not the Image of thee, because thy Face is not so beautiful.

3. To every Man is his Time, his Labour, his Integrity, and his Conscience.

4. Our Integrity is a Jewel which we will preserve with all our Care.

5. Whatever ye lose, lose not your Souls.

Hæc possessiva, meus, tuus, suus, &c.

THESE Pronouns, meus, tuus, &c. often take ipsius, solius, unius, duorum, paucorum, omnium, and other Genitives after them; as also the Genitive Cases of Participles; which Genitive Cases have Reference to the primitive Pronoun meus, tuus, &c. understood.

1. From *your own Study* you may guess how much I have laboured.

2. The State was in Danger, but preserved (*salva*) by *my own service* (*operâ.*)

3. By *my help alone* ye obtained Pardon.

4. *Your Pjety alone* will prevail more than all our Power or Policy.

5. Regard not what others say concerning you, whilst *your own Conscience* cannot accuse you.

6. *My own Fortune* is better than the Counsel of you two.

7. Whilst all deserve Commendation, they repeat the Praise of *you few* only.—

8. It is fresh in the Memory of *us all* by what means a Prince violated the Laws of his Country, and lost his Crown.

9. He repeated *my Writings*, being afraid to rehearse them *myself* in Public.

Sui, et suus, reciproca, &c.

THE Pronoun *sui* of *himself*, and *suus* *his own*, are called *Reciprocals*, as having Relation to a Substantive, or whatever goes before them in the same, or in a foregoing Sentence, and are used in their several Cases. *Sui* also is used in like manner whenever *himself*, *herself*, or *themselves*, may be added to *he*, *she*, *him*, *her*, or *they*; and *suus*, when the Word *own* may be added to *his*, *her*, *its*, *their*.

1. The young Man regards not *himself*.
2. *Socrates* says, *that he (himself)* knew nothing.
3. Every one loveth him who is like *himself*.
4. This I know of him concerning his Companions, that *they (themselves)* intend to finish *their (own)* Business. *
5. Birds build *their Nests* upon a Tree, where they bring up *their Young*.
6. More brave he is who overcometh *himself*, than he who overcometh *his Enemies*.
7. Trouble not yourself, it is *their (own)* Affair.

Note, That if the Particles, self, selves, or own, are not added to these Pronouns, him, her, them, their; these Pronouns are generally made by the Genitive Case of *is he, &c. as,*

1. They commend *his* Behaviour in this Business.
2. *Their* Labours never prosper.

Hæc demonstrativa, *hic, iste, ille, &c.*

THESE Pronouns Demonstrative, *hic, iste, ille,* refer to different Persons, or Things in the same Sentence; *hic* points out the Person, or Thing, nearest to him who speaks; *iste*, the Person, or Thing, next to him spoken of, and *ille*, the Person, or Thing, most distant from both.

1. This Man is my Father, that Man is my Brother, and he who walks alone is my Son.

2. I place

2. I place three cups upon the Table; *This* is full of Water, *that* of Wine, and *the other* of Beer.

Note. *Ille* and *iste* are also frequently added to Nouns; *ille* denotes *Eminence*, or *Respect*; *iste* *Contempt*, or *Disregard*; as,

1. *Alexander the Great* took Babylon; *Tarquin the Proud* was the last King of Rome.

Hic et ille, cùm ad duo anteposita, &c.

HIC and *ille*, when they relate to different Persons or Things spoken of, *hic* refers to the latter, and *ille* to the former Substantive, and agrees with them.

1. A good Conscience is better than a Kingdom; *this* may make me great, but *that* will make me happy.

2. *Health* is more to be desired than *Money*; for *this* cannot purchase *that*, but *that* can procure *this*.

3. *Virtue* and *Vice* divide the World; *this* deceiveth, *that* maketh happy; *that* affords true Pleasure, *this* certain Misery.

Obs. The Pronoun *ipse* *himself*, *herself*, and *idem* the same, may be joined to all Persons, i. e. to the several Cases of the Noun, or Pronoun, to which they belong.

1. What *I myself* have seen, I may confidently affirm.

2. You

2. You cannot condemn what *you yourself* have done.

3. Not *Solomon himself* understood all Things.

4. *I myself* heard it, and *she herself* said it in my House.

5. He not only demolished the Temple, but commanded the *Statues themselves* to be carried away.

6. *I the same Person* formerly lived with you.

7. *You the same*, who hast given Hope, afford Help

8. *We the same*, who began that Work, intend to finish it.

9. The *same Men* who love to Sin, dread the Punishment.

The Construction of Verbs.

1. The Nominative Case after the Verb.

Verba substantiva, ut, *sum, forem, fio*,
&c.

VERBS Substantive, as, *sum I am, forem I might be, fio I am made, existo I am*: Also Verbs Passive of Calling, as, *appellor, vocor, I am called*; also nominor *I am named, dicor I am said, habeor I am accounted*, and other Verbs like unto them, take the Nominative, or other the same Case before and after them.

1. *Virtue is the Perfection of Reason, and Honour is the Reward of Virtue.*

2. *A good Life is perfect Happiness.*

3. *If Money could buy Heaven, rich Men would be Merchants.*

4. *Water frozen is made ^{3.} (fio) Ice, and Ice thawed by heat becomes Water.* *

5. *No honest Man will be (existo) a Patron to a dishonest Cause.*

6. *Great Princes are accounted happy Men, and poor Men are reckoned miserable; but this Opinion is not always true.*

* 7. *Riches seem (videor) to most Men the chief Good.*

8. *If you are appointed Governor of a Province, manage the Government with Wisdom and Justice.*

9. *Gain is thought by many Men Godliness; but Godliness is by the best Men esteemed Gain.*

Item omnia ferè verba post se adjectivum, &c.

IN like manner all Verbs commonly take an Adjective after them, which must agree with the Substantive before them, in Case, Gender, and Number; i.e. when the one has a Respect to, or Relation to the other.

1. *The Dog who comes last, sometimes catcheth the tired Hare.*

2. *I, who come first, am praised; but thou, who always comest last, art beaten,*

3. *Hypocrites*

3. *Hypocrites pray aloud, but the Righteous (whose Prayers are silent) are heard.*

4. *Do not accustom thyself to drink Wine fasting.*

5. *Man walketh upright, and beholdeth the Heavens, and yet, for the most part, he mindeth earthly Things.*

Obs. 1. *An Adverb that in English ends in ly, is often elegantly rendered by an Adjective in Latin.*

1. *Good Boys learn diligently. ✓*

2. *A good Man dies willingly, because he hath lived piously.*

Obs. 11. *An Adjective after a Verb of the Infinitive Mood, agrees also with the Substantive that goeth before it, either expressed, or understood.*

1. *I had rather be rich, than be so accounted.*

2. *The Poet says, that Anger is a short Madness, therefore it becomes us not to be passionate. ✓*

3. *I know myself to be honest, though I know myself not to be rich.*

4. *In an easy Cause it is in the Power of (licet) any one to be eloquent.*

5. *It is expedient for every one to be honest in all Conditions.*

6. *It is not granted to all to be noble and wealthy, but it is given to all to be good if they are willing.*

II. *The Genitive Case after the Verb.*

Sum genitivum postulat, &c.

WHEN the Verb *sum* denotes Possession, Part, Duty, Token; otherwise, belonging, or pertaining to a Person or Thing, it requires the Noun, Pronoun, and Participle following, to be put in the Genitive Case.

1. This Garment is *my Father's*.
2. The Books, which you see, were *my Cousin's*, and now they are *my Brother's*.
3. It is the Part of a great Mind to despise Injuries.
4. It is the Duty of a young Man to reverence his Elders.
5. Not to bear Injuries is not the Part of a brave Man.
6. It is the Part of a generous Mind, to assist the unhappy, and to do good to all.

Excipiuntur hi nominativi, *meum, tuum, suum, &c.*

THESE Pronouns Possessive, *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester*, and other Pronouns, like to them, though they follow the Verb *sum* without a Substantive, must in like manner of speaking, be put in the Nominative Case, and agree with the Substantive expressed or understood.

1. This Book is *mine* (i. e. *my Book*.) That Hat is *thine* (i. e. *thy Hat*.)

2. Although this House *be mine*, yet that Field, as he says, *is his*.

3. That shall be *our* and *your* Kingdom which God hath promised.

Observe. *If the Words Duty, Property, or Part, be joined with the Pronouns meus, tuus, &c. the Pronoun is always the Nominative Case, and the Neuter Gender, and agrees with Officium, or other Noun expressed, or understood.*

1. *It is my Part* to act prudently, nor less *is it your Duty* to conduct yourself cautiously.

2. *It is our Duty*, who are Brothers, to live together in Amity and Concord. †

3. *It is not my Property* to lessen the good Actions of another.

4. *It is neither our nor your Part*, to determine what the future State of every Man shall be.

Verba accusandi, damnandi, monendi,
&c.

VERBS of accusing, condemning, acquitting, admonishing, reminding, or other like to them, will have a Genitive Case after them of the Crime, or Action, whereof the Person is accused, and an Accusative of the Person accused, condemned, acquitted, &c.—*de crimine, or the like Noun, being understood.*

1. My

1. My Father accused me of Idleness, but my Mother acquitted me of that Fault.

2. The Men who were accused of Theft, were acquitted of Murder.

3. If you condemn another of Superstition, take care, lest you yourself be condemned of Hypocrisy.

4. It is generous to admonish ingenuous Minds of their Errors, not bitterly, but mildly.

5. He reminded me of Negligence, and condemned his Brother of too much Indulgence.

6. Afflictions often put Men in mind of Religion, when their Infirmary reminds them of Death.

7. One Scholar often accuses another of Wrong, when the Master condemns both of Idleness.

Vertitur hic genitivus aliquando in ablativum, &c.

THE Genitive Case after these Verbs of accusing, condemning, &c. is often turned into an Ablative with a Preposition, if the Fault be particular. as, lying, stealing, neglecting, &c. and without a Preposition, if the Fault be general.

1. How unhappy is my Station in Life! I am accused of Lies by one Friend, and of Theft by another!

2. It is a base Thing to accuse any Man of a false Crime.

3. I told my Father, that it was right to admonish thee of this Business.

4. Most unhappy is he, *who being admonished of a Fault, neglects the Admonition, and hates the Admonisher.*

5. *If you condemn me of one Crime, I shall condemn you of many others.*

6. *Though most Men thought that he was innocent, he was condemned of many Crimes.*

Uterque, nullus, alter, neuter, &c.

WHEN these Words, *uterque, nullus, alter, neuter, alius, ambo, or any Adjective of the Superlative Degree, come after Verbs of accusing, &c. they are always put in the Ablative Case.*

1. Did the Master *admonish* the Scholars of Diligence in their Studies, or of Piety? *Of both.*

2. Of what Crime was your Brother convicted? *Of none.*

3. My Father's Servant was *accused* of Theft and Drunkenness, which he denied; but his Lies *cleared* him of *neither*.

4. Was he *accused* of Theft and Drunkenness? *Yes; and of other Things.*

5. He was *accused* of Covetousness and Prodigality; but was *acquitted* of *both*.

6. That Man of no Integrity *accused* me of *most grievous Things*.

7. A mind, conscious of Evil, wanteth not Witnesses; it *condemns* itself of *the most heinous Crimes*.

Satago, misereor, miseresco, &c.

THE Words, satago, to be busy about a Thing, misereor, miseresco, to pity, require a Genitive Case after them.

1. Be not troublesome, *I am busy in my own Affairs.*

2. Whilst you are busy about your own Concerns, it behoves me not to neglect mine.

3. Death pities none, neither rich nor poor.

4. I pity your Brother, and am sorry for (miseresco) his Folly.

5. A merciful Judge will pity an Offender, even whilst he punisheth his Offence.

Reminiscor, obliviscor, memini, recordor, &c.

THE Verbs, reminiscor, memini, to remember, obliviscor to forget, recordor to call to mind, require a Genitive Case, by reason of memoriam, or some other Substantive understood: They also take an Accusative Case, according to the general Rule (Verba transitiva) of putting a Noun answering the Question whom, or what, in that Case.

1. A penitent Man calls to mind (reminiscor) in Adversity; the Sins which he committed in his Prosperity. (Gen.)

2. It is pleasant *to remember past Dangers.* (Gen.)
3. It is the Part of a wise Man *to forget Injuries.* (Gen.)
4. A good Man presently *forgets Injuries*, but always *remembers Benefits.* (Acc.)
5. When *I recollect the many Kindnesses* which my Friend hath conferred upon me, I cannot be ungrateful. (Acc.)

Obs. When *memini* signifies to make mention of, it takes the Ablative Case after it with the Preposition *de*.

1. Your Father often *made mention of your Brother*, but never *of you*.
2. You ought always *to make mention of God* humbly and reverently.
3. *He* never once *spoke of* (*memini*) *your Sister*.

Potior, aut genitivo, aut ablativo, jungitur.

THE Verb Potior, to gain, or enjoy, takes a Genitive or an Ablative Case after it.

1. It is more brave ^{per} to conquer ^{per} Passion by Reason, than *to gain a City* (Gen.) by Force.
2. What good Man commits a wicked Action *that he may enjoy* (Gen.) *a Kingdom?*
3. If thou art willing *to enjoy the Pleasure of the Morning*, you ought to rise early.
4. It is better not *to obtain a Wish, or Desire*, than not to use it rightly.

III. *Of Verbs governing a Dative Case.*

Omnia verba regunt dativum, &c.

ALL Verbs that denote any thing acquired, or obtained, to or for a Person, or Thing, take a Dative Case after them.

1. A Parent justly bestows the greatest Care to his Children.
2. We owe Piety to our Relations, and Love to our Country: for Nature strongly attaches us to them.
3. The Sun shines even to the Wicked, tho' their Sins committed against God be many.
4. We are not born for ourselves alone.
5. It is most worthy a Man to live not for himself, but for his Friends.
6. The covetous Man is a Fool; for he acquires Riches for others, and not for himself.

Observe. That Verbs signifying to exhort, to call, to provoke, to incline, to apply, to conduce: Also Verbs of Motion, and the Verb deponent loquor, will have the Signs to and for, that follow them, made by the Preposition ad, with an Accusative Case.

1. Parents and Masters exhort Children to Patience and Amity, when they are provoked to Strife.
2. God calleth Men to Repentance, and inviteth Sinners to eternal Happiness.
3. Two Things principally incline Men to Wick- edness, Luxury and Covetousness.
4. All Men by Nature are drawn to the Desire of Knowledge.
5. You ought to apply (confero) your Prudence and Understanding to the Utility of Man.

6. Wise Men chiefly regard those things which
conduce most to their Profit

7. To-morrow, when you go to *Market*, buy for
me, if it be cheap, a Load of Hay.

*To the foregoing general Rule, Omnia Verba,
&c. belong also Verbs of various kinds.*

1. Imprimis, Verba significantia com-
modum, &c.

VERBS signifying Advantage, or Dis-
advantage, govern a Dative Case.

1. Whosoever shall spare the Bad, hurts the Good.

2. It is right to pardon another, but not yourself.

3. Endeavour to please all Men; it is not how-
ever disgraceful to displease the Bad

4. One ungrateful Man is injurious to (nocet)
all the miserable.

5. Most Men only study their own Advantage.

6. We easily assent to those who flatter us, and
affirm that we are good and wise, because we are
fond of (indulgemus) ourselves.

Ex his, juvo, lædo, delecto, offendo, and other
Verbs signifying to help, to hurt, to please, &c. are
used with the Accusative Case.

1. Unless you help me with your Advice and
Money also, I am ruined.

2. Luxury pleaseth the Palate, but offends the
Stomach.

3. Nothing

3. Nothing so *hurts* (*lædo*) *me*, an infirm Man, as cold and foggy Weather.

4. The diligent Scholar *delights* not only *his Master*, but *his Father* and *Mother*.

5. An honest Man will take care lest he *hurt* (*offendo*) *another's Credit*.

2. Verba comparandi regunt dativum:

VERBS of comparing govern an *Accusative Case* of the Person or Thing compared, and a *Dative* of that to which it is compared.

1. We often *compare* small Things with great, but we cannot *compare* the Goods of Fortune to the Virtues of the Mind.

2. Death is rightly *compared* to Sleep, and Fortune to the Wind.

3. The happiest Condition in Life, if it be *compared* to the Joys of Heaven, is miserable and unworthy our Pursuit.

Interdùm verò ablativum cum præpositione, &c.

Sometimes the Ablative with the Preposition *cum*, and sometimes the Accusative Case with the Preposition *ad*, are used after the Verb to compare.

1. It is ridiculous to *compare* the Pleasures of the Body with the Pleasures of Learning and Knowledge.

2. What is there in Life which can be *compared* with Friendship?

3. If

3. If we compare the longest Life of Man with Eternity, it will be found very short.

4. It is absurd to compare a Dwarf to a Giant, or a Mole-hill to a Mountain.

5. The Violet is sweet, but if it be compared with the Rose, what is it?

3. Verba dandi et reddendi regunt dativum.

THE Verbs to give, to restore, govern an Accusative of the Thing given or returned, and a Dative of the Person to whom the Thing is given or restored.

1. Justice with equal Balance allots to every Man his own.

2. The Strong easily give right Counsel to the Weak, and the Healthy to the Sick.

3. Give not ~~thy~~ self to the Allurements of Pleasure, or the inactivity of Sloth.

4. Life has given nothing to Mortals without great Labour.

5. The Incontinence of intemperate Youth by degrees transmits (tradit) a wasted Body to old Age.

6. Whatever is given to the Poor, is out of the reach of (extra) Fortune.

7. Render to Cæsar the Things which are Cæsar's, and to God, the Things which are God's,

Obs. Sometimes these Verbs, to give, &c. have different Constructions; as,

I present (dono) you (Dat.) this Sword; or, I present you (Acc.) with this Sword.

4. Verba promittendi ac solvendi regunt dativum.

VERBS signifying to promise, to owe, to pay, govern an *Accusative Case* of the Thing promised, &c. and a *Dative* of the Person to whom promised, &c.

1. Promise no Man more than you are able to pay, and pay every Man what you have promised.

2. Let no one be so presumptuous as to promise himself to-morrow's Light.

3. I owe my Cousin Money, but I shall pay those Creditors first, whom I promised.

4. I am indebted to that Man three Pounds, and I will pay him this Evening.

5. Verba imperandi et nuntiandi regunt dativum.

VERBS of commanding, ruling, and telling, govern a *Dative Case*.

1. He is not happy, unless he thinks himself happy, who even commands the World.

2. It is ordered, that every Man should command himself wisely, and that Reason should command the Soul.

3. He is an unwelcome Friend, who hastily tells another bad News.

4. He told this Story to my Enemy, who related it to my dearest Friend: this did me great Injury.

5. He is wise, who says that only to any one, which he fears not to say to all.

Excipe,

Excipe, rego, guberno, &c.

THESE *Vcrbs* are excepted, *rego* to rule, *guberno* to govern, which require an *Accusative Case*: also *tempero* and *moderor*, to rule, which sometimes govern a *Dative*, and sometimes an *Accusative Case*.

1. The Charioteer ruled the Horses with great Skill.

2. How shall he govern a Family who is not able to govern himself?

3. It is difficult to manage (*tempero*, *Dat.*) the Rashness of Youth.

4. So great was the Power of the Romans, that they ruled (*tempero*, *Accus.*) the World.

5. It is a Sign of a great Mind to govern (*moderor*, *Dat.*) your Mind and Speech, when you are angry.

6. It is not difficult to manage (*moderor*, *Accus.*) a Horse with a Bridle.

6. Verba fidendi regunt dativum.

VERBS signifying to trust, give credit to, or believe, govern a *Dative Case*.

1. What Wonder is it that any one should fail, who trusts always to his own Judgment?

2. Let no one trust too much to Prosperity.

3. If you confide in Wealth, you trust to a brittle Good.

4. Believe not Fame, she is often a Lyar, and feigneth many Things.

5. If

6. If you accustom yourself to tell Lies, no one will believe you when you speak truly.

7. Verba obsequendi et repugnandi dativum regunt.

VERBS of complying with, and opposing, govern a Dative Case.

1. We ought to obey God rather than Man; yet we ought to obey our Superiors, when their Commands are not contrary to the divine Law.

2. Never obey the Will of another so far as to commit Sin.

3. Let us not resist the Laws of our Country, but obey our Rulers.

4. Yield to any Proposals which are just and merciful, but resist all which are unjust and cruel.

8. Verba minandi, et irascendi, regunt dativum.

VERBS of threatening, and of being angry with, govern a Dative Case.

1. Tho' he threatens me, I will not so fear, as that I should forget my Duty.

2. The Master justly threatens Scholars when they are idle.

3. How foolish is it to be angry with those Things, which neither deserve nor perceive our Anger!

4. Be ye angry at their Faults; but detest not Men themselves.

Sum, cum compositis, præter possum,
&c.

THE Verb sum, and its several Compounds, except possum, govern a Dative Case, when the Signs to or for are expressed, or may be annexed to the Noun that follows.

1. That which is enough for Nature, is it enough for Man?

2. The covetous Man is rich for his Heir, but poor for himself.

3. Refuse not to stand by (adesse) a Friend in Danger.

4. He lives in vain, who neither profits others, nor himself.

5. Strive to be before (præesse) others in Virtue, altho' you may be inferior to them in Dignity.

6. Many Things are wanting to Poverty, but to Covetousness all Things:

7. There is in (insum) our Minds, a Desire of Knowledge.

8. Is it not manifest, that Men can very much profit, or injure (obesse) Men?

Dativum fermè regunt verba composita,
&c.

VERBS compounded with these Adverbs, benè, satis, malè; also certain Verbs compounded with these Prepositions, præ, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in, inter, for the most part govern a Dative Case.

I. AD-

I. ADVERBS.

Bene.

1. *He does a Kindness to himself, who does Good to a poor Man.*

2. *Bless God for all Things, that in all Things he may bless thee.*

Satis.

1. *Chuse rather to satisfy your own Conscience than the Will of others.*

Male.

1. *The best Sort of Revenge is to do good to him, who hath done ill to you.*

2. *Among the Jews whosoever cursed God, or the King, or his Father or Mother, was given over to Death.*

II. PREPOSITIONS.

Præ.

1. *A good name excels Riches; and very often Friendship is better than (præstio) Relations.*

Ad.

1. *The good Man takes (adscisco) to himself a good Companion.*

Con.

1. *Not all Things are agreeable (convenio) to all Men.*

Sub.

1. *We ought to help (subvenio) others as God helps us all.*

2. *Pliny* says, my Fields lie under (subjaceo) the Appenine Mountain in Tuscany.

Ante.

1. An ambitious Prince *prefers* (antepono) an unjust War to the most just Peace.

2. *Cicero* out-went (antecedo) all others in Eloquence, and few out-went (antecello) him in Diligence.

Post.

1. Children are wont to postpone all Things to Play.

Ob. u. i.

1. He that *objects* any Thing to another, ought not to wonder, if something be objected to himself.

In.

1. A good Man *envies* (invideo) no one.

2. He *laid* (impono) so great a Burden on the common People, that they could scarce bear it.

Inter. Interueni

1. Evil Thoughts *came between* (interuenio) their good Desires.

Super.

1. He *came upon* (supervenio) the Enemy un-awares.

Non pauca ex his mutant dativum, &c.

MANY of these Verbs often change the Dative into the Accusative Case.

1. He that *excels* (præsto) others in Desert, ought also to excel them in Esteem.

2. The

2. The Man that *findeth* (invenio) *Wisdom*, is richer than the greatest Prince.

3. He spoke (alloquor), slightly to me, as if he had turned away his Friendship from me.

4. Solomon excelled all Men in Wisdom.

5. Kings greedy of Glory invade foreign Countries, and undergo Hardships, either that they may kill their Enemies, or help their Friends.

Est pro habeo regit dativum.

THE Verb *Est*, having the Signification of *habeo*; also other Tenses of the Verb *sum*, require the Word that stands for the Nominative Case in English to be the Dative in Latin, and the Accusative in English to be the Nominative in Latin.

1. I have no Money (i. e. there is no Money to me) in my Pocket.

2. I have many Books in my Library.

3. As long as the sick Man hath Life there is Hope.

4. My Father hath a naughty Boy at home.

Observe. If *sum* be made by the Infinitive Mood, the Nominative Case according to the preceding Examples, shall be turned into the Accusative.

1. I know thou hast not Riches (i. e.) I know that Riches are not to thee.

2. Knowest thou not that Kings have great Power.

Huic simile est suppetit.

THE Verb *suppetit*, when used for *habeo*, has likewise a Dative Case of the Person, and a Nominative Case of the Thing mentioned.

1. If thou hast Plenty be bountiful to the Poor.
2. I receive a small Allowance only from my Parents; but you have Money enough.

Sum, cum multis aliis, geminum, &c.

THE Verb *sum*, and several other Verbs, as, *do, duco, verito, tribuo, habeor, &c.* take sometimes two Dative Cases after them; one of which is known by the usual Sign *to, or for*, preceding the Noun; the other by being usually the Nominative, or Accusative Case; but by this Rule may be made the Dative Case also.

1. Letters are a Remedy for Forgetfulness.
2. A valiant Citizen is a Defence to his Prince.
3. Covetousness is a great Evil to Man.
4. I will give you my Cloak for a Pledge.
5. Will that be a Commendation to you, which you impute as a Fault to me?

Est, ubi hic dativus, tibi, &c.

S*ometimes these Datives, tibi, sibi, or mihi, are added for the better Elegance of the Expression only.*

1. *Get your Supper, and I will get my Dinner.*
2. *If no Dew falls, they live upon (vescor) their own Juice.*

IV. The Accusative Case after the Verbi.

Verba transitiva, &c.

V*ERBS transitive (that is, when the Action of the Verb, whether Active, Deponent, or Common, passes on to the Noun following) have the Accusative Case after them.*

1. *In the beginning God created the Heaven and the Earth.*

2. *Virtue procures and preserves Friendship, but Vice produceth Quarrels.*

3. *He sells his Liberty, who accepts a Kindness which he cannot requite.*

4. *They who fear God, honour their Parents, love their Neighbour, and obey their King, are beloved by good Men.*

5. *The ignorant and conceited Man too often slanders his Neighbour.*

6. *If you will follow wholesome Counsel, thou wilt learn better Manners,*

7. *Shake*

7. *Shake off Sloth, lay aside Vanity and Play, nor suffer the Example of idle Boys to hinder your Diligence.*

Verba neutra accusativum habent, &c.

VERBS Neuter may have an Accusative Case after them, when the Substantive that follows is of the same Signification with the Verb.

1. If thou art willing to *live* a happy Life, be endued with Virtue.
2. *He sleeps* a long Sleep who never wakes.
3. I have *served* an honest Service and now expect my Reward.

Observe. *This Accusative is sometimes changed into an Ablative, the Prepositions in, de, &c. being understood.*

1. He seemed to me *to go the direct Way*.
2. I saw my Friend walking yesterday; *he died a sudden Death*, as many others have died: how warily and righteously ought we therefore to live!

Sunt quæ figuratè Accusativum habent:

VERBS Neuter, as, oleo, sono, &c. may also have the Accusative Case after them, (by the Figure called Synecdoche) quod, ad quod, or the like, being understood.

1. The

1. The Man whom I saw just now, *smelt of Perfumes.*

2. You *smell* so of rotten Apples, that I cannot sit near you.

3. Thy Voice *sounds* a Woman, surely thou art not a Man.

Verba rogandi, docendi, vestiendi, &c.
duplicem regunt Accusativum.

VERBS signifying to ask, to teach, to clothe, to conceal, to beseech, to instruct, or advise, will have two Accusative Cases after them, the one of the Person asked, taught, &c. the other of the Thing.

1. Ask not your Enemy a Kindness, lest he deny thee. *libi*

2. To teach an Ass Letters, and a Fool Wisdom, is almost the same Thing.

3. It is difficult to unteach (*dedoceo*) a young Man wrong Principles.

4. Put you on your Cloak, and come along with me. *Inducite pallium vestis.*

5. I treat my Children tenderly, and they hide (*celo*) not their Faults from me.

6. Never desire (*obsecro*) of a Friend any Thing unless what is just and honest.

7. This I exhort you, do well and hope well.

8. This I warn you, listen not to those who tempt you to sin.

9. When I forget my Duty, kindly remind me of it.

Observe,

Observe, 1. *Verbs of asking sometimes change the Accusative Case of the Person asked, into an Ablative with the Preposition.*

1. *Ask Pardon of your Mother* and she will conciliate your Father to you.

2. *I entreat this of thee*; leave me not in that Man's Company.

3. *Religion demands this of you*; live as you believe.

Observe, 11. *Verbs of Cloathing sometimes change the Accusative into an Ablative, or Dative Case.*

1. Rather *put on* the naked Beggar your own Garment, than strip (*exuo*) him of his.

2. *Disrobe yourself of Pride*, and clothe yourself with Humility.

Hujusmodi verba etiam in passivâ voce,
&c.

VERBS of this Sort have an Accusative Case after them in the Passive Voice also.

1. Let God be asked Pardon (*poscor*) by thee.

2. We were advised of (*admoneor*) many Things by our Friends.

3. Some People are taught Temperance only by Want.

Nomina appellativa adduntur ferè, &c.

NOUNS Appellative are commonly added with a Preposition to Verbs of Motion.

1. When

1. When *Romulus* and *Remus* consulted the Auguries, the one went to *Mount Aventine*, and the other to *Mount Palatine*.

V. *The Ablative Case after the Verb.*

Quodvis verbum admittit ablativum,
&c.

ALL Verbs require an Ablative Case of the Noun following which betokens the Instrument wherewith, the Cause or Motive for which, and the Manner how, a Thing is to be done; which Noun hath commonly the Signs with, by, or for, before it in English, but most commonly these Prepositions are not expressed in Latin.

1. Dogs defend themselves with their Teeth, and Oxen with their Horns.

2. The primitive Christians overcame their cruel Persecutors, not with Arms, but by Prayers and Tears.

3. Men are caught with Pleasure, as Fishes with a Hook.

4. To play at Ball is healthful, unless you play too vehemently, or too long.

5. It is a fit Punishment for an envious Man to pine away at the Prosperity of his Neighbour.

6. The Manners of Men are changed by Adversity, as well as by Prosperity.

7. The greatest Part of Men are destroyed by Pleasure.

8. Brave

8. Brave Men *fight*, not for the sake of Gain, but of Glory.

9. He defended my Cause with the greatest Eloquence.

10. It is better to dispatch Business with good Advice, than with great Speed.

11. Divine Vengeance often comes to us with a slow, but always with a sure Pace.

12. Let us always worship God with a pure, sincere, and honest Mind.

Observe, 1. Sometimes the Noun which expresses the Cause *why*, or Manner *how* a Thing is done, is put in the Ablative Case with a Preposition.

1. It seems an unworthy Thing, that one Man should suffer Punishment for (pro) the Faults of another.

2. He travelled with a great Retinue.

Observe, 11. Instead of an Ablative of the Cause, an Accusative is sometimes used with *ob*, or other Preposition before the Noun.

1. When Fools commit foolish Actions, they generally suffer for (ob) their Folly.

2. Good Men obey the Laws of their Country, for (propter) a love of Justice, and bad Men for fear of Punishment.

Quibusdam verbis subjicitur nomen pretii, &c.

A Noun denoting Price, Rate, Value, after Verbs to buy, sell, is worth, and the like, will have an Accusative Case of the Thing bought or sold, and an Ablative of the Price or Value.

1. Every one will condemn the Man who *sells* his Country for Gold.
2. This Book, though small, *cost* me three Pounds.
3. Not uncommonly a small Victory *hath cost* (sto) the Lives of many Men,
4. He cannot boast of his Bargain, who *buys* short Pleasure with long Pain.

Vili, paulo, minimo, &c.

Adjectives of Price, or Value, are frequently put in the Ablative Case by themselves, as, vili, paulo, minimo, magno, nimio, plurimo, dimidio, duplo; the Substantive pretio being understood.

1. Learning is valued at a low Rate by those only whose Minds are not capable of Learning.
2. He sells his Liberty for little, who gets only a few words for it.
3. He can sell Goods very cheap (minimo) who never pays for them.

K

4. Many

4. Many think that they sell not their Goods *dear* enough, unless they sell them *for overmuch*.

5. An honest Man sells nothing to a Fool, though he might sell it to him *for twice as much* (duplo) as to another.

6. That Horse cost too much *by half*, if you gave twenty Pounds for it.

Excipiuntur hi genitivi, *tanti, quanti, &c.*

THESE Genitive Cases, *tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantidem, &c.* are also commonly put alone without Substantives.

1. *For how much* will you sell that Horse? *For as much as* I can get for him?

2. *How much* cost those Sheep? Twenty Pounds and more.

3. I sell not my Goods *for more* than others, most commonly *for less*.

4. *How much soever* you boast of your Bargain, I bought mine for *just so much*.

Observe, 1. *When the Substantive is expressed with any of these Adjectives, they must be put in the Ablative Case; pro, or the like Preposition being understood.*

1. Health is easily lost, but the Recovery of it is bought *at a great Price*.

2. He sold his Goods *at a less Price* than he bought them.

3. In some Places you may sell your Wares *at what Price you please* (quantolibet pr.)

Observe,

Observe, 11. *The Word valeo to be worth, is often read with an Accusative Case.*

1. *This House is worth a Talent of Gold.*
2. *This Piece of Cloth is worth Twenty Shillings ; that which you bought is scarce worth Twelve.*

Flocci, nauci, nihili, pili, assis, &c.

THESE Genitives, flocci, nauci, nihili, pili, assis, hujus, terruncii, are added to verbs of esteeming or regarding.

1. *I value not his Wisdom a Lock of Wool, who is not wise for himself.*
2. *Learning is of great Value, though learned Men are not cared a Farthing for by the Ignorant.*

Verba abundandi, implendi, &c.

VERBS of abounding, filling, loading, plenty ; and their Contraries, emptying, wanting, depriving scarcity, &c. will have an Ablative Case after them.

1. *Men who abound with Wealth, are puffed up often with Pride.*

2. *He who flows (affluo) in Wealth, is not always happy ; but he whose Mind is content with his Estate.*

3. *You may soon fill the Hungry with Meat, but you can never fill a covetous Mind with Money.*

4. *Though you love your Friend much, do not load (cumulo) him with superfluous Praises.*

5. Those whom wicked Men cannot oppress with Truth, they are wont to load (onerare) with Lies.

6. Many abound with good Counsel for others, who yet want it themselves.

7. Death frees (exonero) Men from all Care, and all Fear.

8. Happy is he, who, before his Death, can discharge his Conscience of all Guilt.

9. Punishment and Chastisement ought to be without (careo) Reproach.

10. A Disease deprives the Sick of Rest, and Care the covetous Man of Sleep.

11. We ought to help those rather than others who most want (indigeo) Relief.

12. He that spoils me of my Reputation, does me a greater Injury than he who robs me of my Money; he may restore my Money, when he cannot repair my Good Name.

Ex quibus quædam genitivum, &c.

SOME of these Verbs of filling, emptying, &c. frequently govern a Genitive Case after them, by reason of the Substantive understood.

1. A King may be rich in Slaves, and yet want (egeo) Money.

2. Nature decreed that one Man should stand in need (indigeo) of another.

Fungor,

Fungor, fruor, utor, &c.

THE Verbs, fungor, fruor, utor, with their compounds, perfungor, perfruor, abutor; also vescor, muto, dignor, comunico, supersedeo, lætor, glorior, gaudeo, numeror, and the like Verbs, will have an Ablative Case after them.

1. Let those who desire true Glory discharge all the Offices of Justice.
2. Let him who desires to get Learning, discharge his Duty diligently.
3. He is wise, who when it is in his Power to use a Victory, wishes to enjoy Peace.
4. The Good enjoy eternal Life in Heaven.
5. Life glides away with a quick Foot, therefore it behoves us to use Time.
6. He certainly wants Judgement who abuseth learned Men and Books.
7. There are some Philosophers who eat not (vescor) Flesh.
8. He changeth Joy for Sorrow, who changeth Peace for War.
9. In a publick School he is thought worthy of the first Place, who is the most learned.
10. I bid you always to partake of (comunico) my Table.
11. When Intreaties cannot avail, forbear (supersedeo) more Words.
12. Evil Men are glad of present Advantage, good Men rejoice in the Hope of the future.
13. The Fool glories in his Vices.

14. The wise Man rejoiceth not in his Wealth ; good Men delight in Equity and Justice.

15. He who lives righteous upon Earth, will be reckoned of (numerablar) the Saints in Heaven.

Mereor, cum adverbis, *benè, malè, &c.*

THE Verb *mereor* to 'deserve, if followed by *benè* well, *malè* ill, *melius* better, *pejus* worse, or other Adverbs, requires an Ablative Case after it with the Preposition *de*.

1. He deserveth well of the Common Wealth, who leadeth her Armies to Victory.

2. They who deserve ill of their Country, are unworthy the name of Citizens.

3. None deserve better of their Country, than they who save it ; none worse, than they who betray it.

4. Sometimes, they are honoured most, who deserve the worst of those who honour them.

Quædam accipiendi, distandi, &c.

VERBS of receiving, being distant, and taking away, with *of* or *from* after them, sometimes make the Noun following in the Dative Case.

1. You may hear from others, by Report, many Things, few of which shall be true.

2. It is a true Sign of Temperance to abstain from high seasoned Meats,

3. A true

3. A true Friend will greatly *differ* (disto) *from* a faithless Parasite.

4. Time and Absence *take away* (adimo) Grief *from the afflicted*.

Quibuslibet verbis additur ablativus,
&c.

A Noun, or Pronoun Substantive, joined with a Participle, not being the Nominative Case to the Verb, nor governed by any other Word in the Sentence, shall be put in the Ablative Case absolute; that is, depending upon itself only. The common Signs, denoting the Substantive, or Participle, in English are, having been, being, after, either expressed or understood.

X 1. The Loss *having been* already sustained, (acceptus,) the Gate is shut too late.

2. Thou shalt condemn nobody, *the Matter not having been heard*.

3. *Shame being lost*, all Virtue is lost.

4. *After the Fire was extinguished*, much Money was found in the Ruins.

5. *The King coming*, the Enemy fled.

6. Nothing is greater: Happiness in Life than Friendship, *Virtue excepted*.

7. *I being the Captain*, you shall be safe; perhaps you may overcome your Enemies.

8. *Malice accusing*, who can be innocent?

9. *They being absent*, we could do nothing of (per) ourselves,

10. The

10. The Country's *Liberty* being oppressed, what can we now hope for?

11. Your *Mind* being known, I shall take care of all your Business as if it were my own, even yourself being absent.

12. *Friendship* being taken away, (sublatus) what Pleasure can there be in Life?

13. No guilty Man is condemned, himself being Judge.

14. *Diligence* being used (adhibitus) you may easily distinguish and discover a fawning Friend from the true.

15. It is ridiculous to attempt any thing, *Minerva* being unwilling [as they say;] that is, *Nature* opposing or resisting.

Verbis quibusdam, additur ablativus, &c.

AN Ablative Case of the Part or Place affected, is added to Verbs signifying Affection or Passion, the Preposition in being understood: the Accusative Case also is used by Poets after the like Verbs.

1. I have a Pain [doleo] in my Head, but I am not sick at Heart.

2. Miserable is the Man that is sick (laboro) at the same time both of the Gout and Stone, or of the Tooth-ack and Cholic.

3. Not so great is the Torment of him who is wounded (saucior) in Body, as of him who is wounded in Spirit.

4. The Blackamoor is white in his Teeth, and black in his Hair and Body.

Quædam usurpantur etiam cum genitivo.

Sometimes the Genitive Case is used after these Verbs, which express the Part affected; dolore, gratiâ, causâ, or some such Word, being understood.

1. *He is always tormented (discrucior) in Mind who is always doubting (pendeo) in Mind.* ✕

2. *He is not well in his Wits (desipere mentis) who prefers temporal to eternal Pleasures.*

3. *I am troubled (discrucior) in Mind, because I am going from home.*

Construction of Verbs Passive.

Passivis additur ablativus, &c.

VERBS of the Passive Voice require the Noun (expressing the Agent, or Doer of a Thing) that follows them, to be put in the Ablative Case, with the Preposition à or ab before; and sometimes the Noun is also put in the Dative Case.

1. The Ablative Case.

1. *They who are commended by some, are discommended by others.*

2. *Learning*

2. Learning is not so much *esteemed by wise Men*, as it is *slighted by Fools*.
3. He is miserable who is *beloved by nobody*.
4. Faith is *accounted by all Men* the Foundation of true Religion.

11. *The Dative Case.*

1. Be silent, *I am not heard by any one*.
2. When the Preacher *is understood by none*, he can profit none.
3. Thieves follow their Business in the Night, and are not *seen by any one*; honest Men in the Day, and are *seen by every one*.

Observe. *The Participles of Verbs Passive will rather have a Dative Case of the Agent or Doer, than an Ablative.* -

1. I had rather be *approved of by one good Man*, than *by many bad*.
2. A Secret, *known by a Friend*, ought to be concealed from others.
3. An Echo never *seen by any one*, is heard by all.
4. A Fault *noted by none*, is lost in the Eye of Man, but not in the Eye of God.

Cæteri casus manent in passivis, qui, &c.

ALL Nouns (except the Agent or Doer of an Action) are put in the same Case after Verbs Passive, as after verbs Active.

1. Unless you are *untaught those Manners by me*, you will be *deprived of your Office*.
2. The

2. The best Men are loaded with the basest Calumny.

3. These Things were promised by me to you, and I shall carefully observe them.

4. Virtue, in all Places, and by all Men, is esteemed at a high Rate.

Vapulo, veneo, liceo, exulo, &c.

THESE Verbs Neuter, vapulo to be beaten, veneo to be sold, liceo to be prized, exulo to be banished, fio to be made or done, having a Passive Signification, will have an Ablative Case of the Agent, or Doer after them, like Verbs Passive with the Preposition à or ab; and sometimes a Dative Case.

1. The Boy is beaten deservedly by his Master, who comes late to School, and neglects his Business.

2. Christians taken by the Turks, are sold by them in the Market like Beasts.

3. The Greek Writers are prized highly by all learned Men.

4. He was banished out of his Country by the Judges.

5. Do that to another, which you wish to be done by him to yourself.

Construction of Verbs of the Infinitive Mood.

Verbis quibusdam, participiis, et adjectivis, &c.

VERBS of the Infinitive Mood are put after Verbs, Participles, and Adjectives; and sometimes (by the Poets especially) are set after Nouns: The Sign of the English Infinitive Mood Active Voice is to, of the Passive to be, before the Verb, either expressed or understood.

1. Many desire to die the Death of the Righteous, who are not willing to live the Life of the Righteous.

2. I am ready to do all Things which you shall command. 2

3. His Friend is unable to bear Poverty, and ought to be relieved from his present Distress.

4. A good Man rejoiceth to be admonished.

5. Virtue cannot die, nor be taken away by Force or by Stealth.

6. It is now time to unloose the foaming Necks of the Horses.

Observe. If I am, or any other Person or Tense of the Verb to be, come before another Verb of the Infinitive Mood, the Infinitive Mood is to be rendered in Latin by the Participle of the future Tense, both in the Active and Passive Voice; the same also is to be noted of the Verbs eo I go, venio I come, or other Verbs of Motion.

1. I shall

1. I shall undertake a Journey to-morrow, but before I go *I am to write* many Letters.

2. Some Men will despise their Friend, when *he is to undergo* Misfortunes.

3. Many Authors *are to be read*, and much Labour *is to be undergone*, before we can learn any Science.

4. God's Goodness *is to be praised*, and his Kindness *is to be admired*, who bestows so many good Things upon us, and gives us Rain and fruitful Seasons.

Ponuntur interdum sola per, &c.

VERBS of the Infinitive Mood are sometimes put alone by the Figure Ellipsis, (i. e. a Defect, or leaving out in speech) chiefly so used to express some strong Passion of the Mind.

1. To rob Orchards! Where is your Honesty?

2. Thus to spend your Time in Idleness! It is a pernicious Thing.

3. For a Man to be so changed with Love! you will scarce think him to be the same Man.

Construction of Gerunds and Supines.

Gerundia et Supina regunt, &c.

GERUNDS and Supines govern the same Cases after them, as the Verbs from which they are formed.

1. Parents are fond of *seeing their Children* after a short Absence.
2. *By giving Money to the Needy*, you will accept Praise, and a sure Reward.
3. Boys ought not to be idle, when they are sent to School *to get Learning*.
4. He that comes *to see a Play*, perchance may find himself in the Scene.

I. GERUNDS.

Gerundia in *di* cum genitivis, &c.

Participles Active ending in *ing*, and having *the Word* of before them: also the Infinitive Mood of Words after Substantives, signifying the End, Desire, Love, Time, Occasion, Leave, Power, Hope, &c. Also Adjectives expressing Desire of, Knowledge of, &c. are rendered in Latin by the Gerund in *di*, which Gerund has the Construction of the Genitive Case.

1. Great is the Force of Speaking, when he that speaks is a wise and honest Man.
2. To different Men are different Ways of Living.
3. The proper Time of Studying is the Morning.
4. Some love a lofty kind of Speaking, some a low, and others a mean, (*temperatum*.)
5. No Man can give another a Licence of Sinning.

6. A Christ.

6. A Christian, who hath a stedfast *Hope* of living for ever, will never be angry at Divine Providence.

7. He (who) is skilful in speaking may be ignorant in writing.

8. My Father hath bought many Books for me, because I was always desirous of reading.

9. He is worthy to be a Captain of Soldiers, who is skilful (gnarus) of ordering an Army.

10. Happy is that Ignorance, when the Mind is ignorant of doing an Injury.

Observe, *The Infinitive Mood is sometimes used instead of the Gerund in di.*

1. *It is time for you to rise*, when the Sun rises, if you wish to enjoy the Morning dew.

2. He was the only one of all the Company who was skilful in singing.

Gerundia in *do* eandem cum ablativis,
et gerundia in *dum* cum accusativis, &c.

Participles ending in *ing*, with *in*, from with, for, or by, before them, are rendered in Latin by the Gerund in *do*, which has the same Construction as Ablative Cases, and are governed by the Prepositions, *a, ab, de, e, ex, in, cum, pro*, altho' these are not always expressed: also Gerunds ending in *dum* have the same Construction as the Accusative.

cusative Case, and have in like Manner the prepositions ab, ob, propter, inter, ante, before them.

I. Gerunds in do.

1. Greater Honour is got from (e) *suffering* than from revenging Injuries.
2. Idle Boys are soon deterred from (a) *learning*.
3. By *singing* you will learn to sing, and by *praying*, to pray.
4. By *endeavouring*, Industry surmounts many Things which are difficult.
5. You cannot be more tired *with reading*, than I am *with writing* Examples.
6. I will not go; I am already weary *with walking*.

II. Gerunds in dum.

1. Riches are *desired for* (ad) *the enjoying* (perfruct) Pleasures.
2. It frequently happens that Men suffer ill, *for* (ob) *doing well*.
3. He travelled to (propter) *redeem* Slaves from Captivity.
4. Boys in School ought always to be attentive *in time of* (inter) *teaching*, and ready to hear the Master.
5. Some Horses are very unruly *before they are broke* (domandum.)

Cum significatur necessitas, &c.

WHEN a Necessity is expressed by *must*, or *ought*, the Gerund in *dum* has not a Preposition before it, but may be turned by the Verb *est* impersonally after it, and the Person which in English seems to be the Nominative Case is put in the Dative.

1. *I must go hence, and all Men must die.*
2. In this Life we *must labour*, that in the next Life we may rest.
3. In whatever manner you lead your Life, *I must live well.*
4. He *ought to watch* diligently who desires to conquer his Enemies.

Obs. The Dative Case is sometimes not expressed.

1. *We must resist* Passion, and not be very angry with our Enemies.

Vertuntur etiam gerundia, &c.

GERUNDS may also be turned into Nouns Adjective, and agree with their Substantives in Gender, Number, and Case.

1. To a good Man there is always Pleasure in relieving (*sublevandus*) the Poor and Needy.
2. He is always restless, and too anxious in increasing his Estate.

II. SUPINES.

Supinum in *um* activè significat, &c.

THE Supine in *um* signifies actively, and may be used after a Verb or Participle of Motion, or moving to a Place, instead of the Infinitive Mood.

1. Boys go to Church *to hear Sermons*, but seldom attend to the Preacher as they ought.
2. I went Yesterday to Windsor *to see* my Sister.
3. I enquired for you last Night, but you had *gone to walk* in the Green Park.

Supinum in *a* passivè significat, &c.

THE Supine in *a* signifies passively, and is put after Nouns Adjective.

1. Parents are *worthy to be reproached* who indulge their Children too much.
2. The Physician ordered me always *to eat Meat easy to be digested*.
3. Proceed; the Story is *easy to be told*.

Observe. *The first Supine in Verbs Neuter with iri, (the Future Tense of the Infinitive Mood,) has a Passive Signification.*

1. Boys come not to School *to be beaten*, and yet many, unless they be beaten, are unwilling to learn,

Construction

Construction of Nouns of Time and Place.

I. Of TIME.

Quæ significant partem temporis, &c.

NOUNS which betoken a part of Time; as, in the Day Time, Night Time, the Morning, the Evening, &c. and answer to the Question, when, ? are commonly put in the Ablative Case; à, ab, or other Prepositions being understood.

1. He that refuses to work in his Youth, will be poor in his old Age.

2. Few Men are like themselves at all Times; no one is wise at all Hours.

3. He that designs to undertake a Journey at six of the clock (i. e. the sixth Hour), ought to rise at five (i. e. the fifth Hour.)

4. The Opportunity which may be given this Hour you may seek the next; use Time therefore while it is lawful.

5. Wicked Men carry a Witness in their Breast Night and Day.

6. Let the Ground and Ploughman rest upon a Holy-Day.

7. The Rain which now falls, would not be acceptable in Harvest Time.

8. As

8. As Swallows *in Summer Time*, so false Friends are present *in the serene Time of Life*; but *in the Winter of Fortune* they fly away.

9. They who resolve to be good *next Week*, and to amend their Lives *next Year*, seem to mock God, and to delude their own Souls.

Quæ autem durâtionem temporis significant, &c.

BUT those Nouns that betoken a Continuance, or Duration of Time, and answer to the Question, how long? are commonly put in the Accusative Case, being governed of *ad*, *per*, or other Prepositions understood.

1. Every Man, tho' old, thinks that he may live *another Year*.

2. My Brother has been *six Years* in the University.

3. The covetous Man is never at rest, *Day nor Night*.

4. A Boy that loiters *a whole Week*, becometh idle afterwards.

5. They that continue *many Years* in Misery, at last find Deliverance.

6. My Son is *twenty Years* old (natus) to-day.

Dicimus etiam, &c.

NOUNS of Time are sometimes used with Prepositions in different Cases.

1. He

1. He is a provident Man, who *in Prosperity* lays up *against Adversity*.

2. I lend you this Book *for* (in) *a Month only*.

3. I studied that Speech *for* (per) *three Days*, yet could not repeat it by heart (memoriter.)

4. If you promise your Friend a Kindness *against* (in) *next Week*, defer it not 'till (ad) *next Year*.

II. Of PLACE.

Spatium loci in Accusativo ponitur,
&c.

NOUNS betokening the Space of one Place from another, or the Length, or Breadth of a Place, coming after a Verb, may be rendered in Latin by the Accusative or Ablative Case.

1. My Father's House in *Essex*, is *twelve Miles distant* from *London*.

2. On that Day we travelled through a Valley, which was *three Miles long*.

3. Boys ought not to go more than *three or four Feet Deep* into the Water, when they learn to swim. *It*

4. *London is distant* from *Edinburgh four hundred Miles*.

5. We went from hence to *Salisbury*, which was *two Days Journey* (Abl.) *off* (biduo distare.)

III. Names

111. *Names of Places.*

Omne Verbum admittit genitivum oppidi, &c.

THE Name of a City or Town, in which any Thing is done, following a Verb with at or in before the Noun, if it be of the first or second Declension, and of the Singular Number, must be put in the Genitive Case; in urbe, in oppido, or other Word, being understood.

1. *Lucretius* was born at *Rome*, and of a noble Family. *Lucan* was born at *Corduba* in *Spain*.

2. I lived a whole year at *Barcelona* in *Spain*, but I had rather spend my Time at *Oxford* or *Cambridge*, than live idle in a foreign Land.

3. To live in *London* in Summer-time is very disagreeable to me.

4. Your Friend died at *York* last Year.

Hi genitivi, humi, domi, &c.

THESE Genitive Cases, humi on the ground, domi at home, militiæ in war, belli in war, are also used in like manner with the former Rule.

1. Do you wonder that he caught Cold? he lay upon the Ground and slept after a great Rain.

2. It

2. It is grievous when a Master can speak nothing *at home* but his Servant tells it abroad.

3. A good Citizen will promote the Commonwealth by all means, both *at home* and *in War*.

4. No Soldier is like to him who is trained up from his Youth *in War*.

Verùm si oppidi nomen pluralis, &c.

IF the Name of a City or Town be of the Plural Number only, or of the third Declension, it shall be put in the Ablative Case.

1. The most famous University in Greece was at *Athens*.

2. I know not where he was born, but he studied at *Paris*.

3. *Ovid* was born at *Sulmo*, ninety Miles from *Rome*.

4. I am so inconstant, that when I am at *Rome*, I love *Tibur*, and when at *Tibur*, *Rome*. X

5. In my old Age, I should rather live at *Lacedæmon*, because all Men there reverence old Age.

Verbis significantibus motum ad locum, &c.

THE Name of a City, or Town, is commonly set after Verbs of Motion in the Accusative Case, without a Preposition: the Name of a Country or Kingdom, with a Preposition.

1. *Cato*, after the Battle of *Pharsalia*, fled to *Utica*, a City of *Africa*.

2. Scholars go from School to *Cambridge* or *Oxford*, where they study the liberal Arts.

3. I went a young Soldier (Tiro) to *Capua*, and five Years after to *Tarentum*.

4. Three Years ago (abhinc) I went to *Holland* and *France*, but shall never go to *Italy*.

Ad hunc modum utimur *domus* et *rus*.

DOMUS *home*, and *rus* *the Country*, are also used without Prepositions, like Names of Towns and Cities.

1. You may go *home*, but I will go *into the Country*.

2. Go you *home*, and as soon as my Business is done, I also will return *home*.

3. After the feast of *Easter*, (*Pascha*,) I will go *into the Country*.

Verbis significantibus motum à loco,
&c.

THE Name of a Place, after Verbs signifying Motion from a Place, is commonly put in the Ablative Case without a Preposition.

1. I have not received any Letters from *Rome* these six Weeks.

2. My

2. My Father *went from London yesterday.* and ordered me when he *went from home,* to stay here *'till he returned out of the Country.*

3. I am sent *for from home.*

VERBS IMPERSONAL.

Hæc impersonalia, interest et refert, &c.

THESE *Impersonals, interest, and refert, have a Genitive Case after them of all casual Words, except Pronouns Possessive.*

1. *It concerns all Men to act honestly.*

2. *It concerns Boys to avoid evil Company, which is more hurtful to the Mind than the worst Disease to the Body.*

3. *It behoves every Man to keep a Conscience void of Offence, both towards God and towards Man.*

4. *It appertains not to Man on earth, to know all Things which God shall appoint in Heaven.*

5. *It concerns the Republic, who are the Instructors of Youth, and what are their Instructions.*

6. *It imports all Men, that all should live in Peace and Concord.*

Observe. *If these Impersonals are followed in English by the Pronouns me, thee, him, us, you, our, your, or whom, these Pronouns must be rendered in Latin by the Ablative Case, meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ, cujâ; the Substantive re, or gratiâ, being understood; as meâ refert, it concerns me.*

Note. Some Grammarians think these Pronouns, *mea*, &c. are rather the Accusative Case Plural, and agree with *negotia* understood.

1. *It concerns me* that this Business be finished immediately.

2. *It concerns not me* what you, or others say, in your own House.

3. *It concerns you*, who are a Father, that your Children be brought up virtuously.

4. *It concerns not him* whether you are rich or poor, since he is not to be your Heir.

5. *It concerns not us*, if we do our Duty, whether other Men do their Duty or not.

6. *It concerns them*, who are Judges, not to believe an Accusation rashly.

7. He alone took care of that Business, who (*cujâ*) was interested in it.

**Adduntur et illi Genitivi, *tanti, quanti,*
&c.**

THESE Genitives, *tanti so much, quanti how much, magni much, parvi little, quanticunque how much soever, tantidem just so much*, are joined to these Impersonals, without expressing the Substantive to which they belong.

1. Of so great Concern it is for every Man to know himself, that he who knows not himself is a Fool.

2. Frugality

2. Frugality would be more esteemed, if it were known of *how great Concern* it is for every one to be thrifty.

3. Think *it not of little concern to thee*, that you please the Master: for *it is of great Importance* to you.

4. I shall go to *London* on *Monday* next, *how much soever it is to my Interest* to be in the Country.

Dativum postulant Impersonalia, &c.

VERBS Impersonal, as, accidit, certum est, placet, displicet, dolet, expedit, liquet, libet, licet, vacat *for* otium est, &c. Also Compound Verbs, contingit, conducit, benefit, superest, &c govern a Dative Case of the Word in the Sentence, that takes to, or for, before it, either expressed or understood.

1. They are very fortunate; *it* always happens to them as they wish.

2. If *it* pleases you, we will walk in the Grove this Evening.

3. *It* displeaseth a good Man to send away the poor from his Door.

4. *It* grieves me that I have offended so good a Father.

5. *It* is expedient for us to obey the Laws.

6. *It* is clear to me that you are mistaken.

M 2

7. It

7. *It liketh* (libet) not a good Man to bewail his Misfortunes, but to be content with his State, and hope for better Things. *meliora*

8. *No Man may* (licet) sin.

9. *I am at Leisure* (vacat) now to walk with you.

10. *It is manifest* (patet) to Astronomers, that the Sun stands still, and the Earth moves (moveri) round it.

11. *It is not every Man's Fortune* (contingit) to be rich and prosperous in this World. *Fortis*

12. *It conduceth much to your Praise*, that you are not self-conceited.

13. *It is well for* (benefit) a Kingdom when a good King reigneth.

14. *To him it remaineth* (superest) that he is able to defend himself.

Observe. *That Impersonals put transitively* (that is, *that pass on to the Noun following*) take the Accusative Case after them, as, *juvat, delectat, oportet, decet* and its compounds, *addecet, condecet, dedecet*.

1. *It delights me*, that Learning and good Manners flourish in our School.

2. *It delights him* to study, and *it disgraceth* (dedecet) you to be idle.

3. *It behooves* (oportet) every one to go to Church when the Bell rings.

4. *It becomes a young Man* to be modest in his Behaviour, and courteous to all.

5. *It well becometh* (condecet) young Men to reverence their Elders.

His verò, *attinet, pertinet, &c.*

THE Particle *to*, after these Impersonals, *attinet, pertinet, spectat*, is rendered in Latin by the Preposition *ad*, with an Accusative Case.

1. *It does not belong to me to look after your Books, who did not lose them.*

2. *When the Dog barketh, it appertains to the Shepherd to look for the Thief or the Wolf.*

3. *It is of Concernment (spectat) to all Men to live uprightly in this present Life, that they may enjoy everlasting Happiness in the future.*

His Impersonalibus subjicitur Accusativus cum Genitivo.

THESE Impersonals, *pœnitent, tædet, miseret, miserescit, pudet, piget*, take the Accusative Case after them of the Person who pities, &c. and a Genitive of the Thing or Person ashamed, pitied, &c.

1. *I pity you who have been so lavish of your Money; and it will hereafter repent thee of your Prodigality.*

✕ 2. *We say we are weary of Life, yet should not be sorry perhaps to live an hundred Years.*

3. *He is ashamed of the Fact, and pities himself, that he has made so good a Friend an Enemy.*

4. *I am ashamed and sorry for my Brother, when I see how little his Labour has prospered.*

Verbum impersonale passivæ vocis, &c.

WHEN a Deed is signified to be done, the Verb (being Neuter) may be changed into the Impersonal of the Passive Voice, and the Nominative Case be put in the Ablative, with a Preposition.

1. *We disputed* (i. e. *It was disputed by us*) earnestly on both sides.

2. Notwithstanding we gained the Victory, *the Enemy fought* (i. e. *it was fought by the Enemy*) ^{bravely} resolutely.

3. *There is no safe standing for me* (i. e. *it is not safely stood by me*) on the Bank of a River, because I am apt to be giddy.

4. *They wept* (i. e. *It was wept by them*) bitterly when they laid their aged Father in the Grave.

Construction of Participles.

Participia regunt casus suorum Verborum.

Participles govern the Cases of those Verbs from which they are derived.

1. You will sometimes find a Man *accusing some of Sedition, and others of Treason*, being himself *accused by others of Lying and Perjury*.

2. Give the praise *due to Virtue*; and let Men remember the Punishment *prepared for the Wicked*.

3. Putting another in Mind of (admoneo) his Duty, so do it, as not forgetting your own.

4. Having done (functus) your Duty, expect your Reward.

5. I have seen the same Action *commended by some and blamed by others*.

Participiis Passivæ vocis additur, &c.

Participles of the Passive Voice, especially if they end in *dus*, more usually take the Dative Case after them.

1. I repeated Verses long since *written by me*.

2. He alone remains unsatisfied, and he is *to be prevailed on by me*.

3. Hinder

3. Hinder me not, for many Letters are *to be written by me to-day*.

Participia, cùm fiunt Nomina, &c.

Participles, when they are made Nouns, are called Participials, and take a Genitive Case after them.

1. He that is *unexperienced in Medicines* ought not to profess himself a Physician. *medicus*

2. Some Generals are *studious of Peace*, although they are brave, and not *unskilful in War*.

3. Men *impatient of Injuries* often sin by seeking Revenge.

4. He that is *lavish* (*profusus*) of his Gold is to be blamed; but the covetous Man is to be abhorred.

Exosus, perosus, pertæsus, activè, &c.

THES E Participials, exosus *hating*, perosus *abhorring*, pertæsus *weary of*, having an Active Signification, require the Accusative Case after them.

1. *Hating the Cruelty* of those Barbarians, he was *weary of Life*.

2. *Thieves, abhorring the Light*, hide themselves in the Day-time.

3. Sleep is most pleasant to him who is *weary of Labour*.

EXOSUS

Exosus et perosus, passivè significantia,
&c.

EXosus and perosus, *having a passive Signification, govern a Dative Case.*

1. A learned Man is *hated by Fools only*, and a Good Man is *hated Knaves*.

2. A just Judge, hating Bribes and Covetousness, is *abhorred by those* whose Guilt prompts them to avoid the Stroke of Punishment.

Natus, prognatus, satus, cretus, &c.

THE Participles natus, prognatus, satus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus, *take the Ablative Case after them, and frequently without a Preposition.*

1. Children *born of brave and noble Parents*, ought not to disgrace their Family by mean and ignoble Actions.

2. A Boy *born (prognatus) of poor and honest Parents*, if he be good, is more honourable than he that is wicked, though he be *sprung (editus) from the richest Man*.

3. Marcus Tullius Cicero, the Roman Orator, was *born (ortus) of an obscure Family*.

4. Ajax thought it a Disgrace to him that *Ulysses, descended (creatus) from the Race of Sisypheus*, should be compared to himself,

Construction of Adverbs.

En et ecce, demonstrandi Adverbia, &c.

THESE *Adverbs, en and ecce, signifying to shew, or take notice of, take frequently a Nominative Case after them, and sometimes an Accusative.*

1. *Nominative.*

1. *Lo, the Crime! Lo, the Cause!* a Fugitive accuseth his King, a Servant his Master.

2. *Behold the wonderful Love of God toward Sinners!* When it repents them of their Sin he forgiveth them.

II. *An Accusative.*

1. *Behold a miserable Man!* If Sorrow be the greatest Evil, he may be called most miserable.

2. I heard that you called me, *Behold me!*

En et ecce, exprobrandi, soli Accusativo, &c.

EN and ecce denoting scorn, blame, or upbraiding, take always the *Accusative Case after them.*

1. *Behold that ungrateful Man!* I saved his Life, and he seeks my Death.

2. *See that Man!* He hurts the Reputation of his Neighbour, which is a certain Sign of a base Mind.

3. *Lo, the great Folly of young Men,* who love Play in preference to Learning.

Quædam

Quædam Adverbia Loci, Temporis, &c.

Certain Adverbs of Place, Time, and Quantity, take a Genitive Case of the Noun that follows them.

I. Of Place; *as*, ubi, ubinam, *where*; nusquam *no where*, eò *thither*, longè, *far*, quò, *whither*

1. *Where in the World* (quò terrarum) went my Father? *Where* (ubinam gentium) shall I seek him?

2. I have travelled far and near, but can find my Brother *no where* (nusquam loci.)

3. No one knows *to what part of the Earth* the Swallow goes in the Winter-time, and the Woodcock in the Summer.

Begin *at that Place* (eò loci) where you left, and go on *to that Place* where the History ends.

5. My Friends *are far off*, (longè gentium.)

II. Of Time; *as*, nunc *now*, tunc, tum, *then*, interea *in the mean time*, pridie *the Day before*, postridie *the Day after*, &c.

1. Formerly they bred up Children with great Severity; but *now a days* (nunc dierum) they breed them up with too much Indulgence.

2. You blame me because I came not, but *at that Time* I was very busy.

3. Though you a long while endeavoured to conceal yourself; yet *in the mean time* (interea loci) I knew your Abode.

4. I came

4. I came to my Father's House the Day *before* the Day you mentioned, and the Day *after* I went to London.

III. Of Quantity : *as*, *parum* little, *satis* enough, *abundè* abundantly, &c.

1. In much Talk there is frequently *little* Reason, and sometimes *much* Sin.

2. There was *Time* enough for speaking, and *Eloquence* enough to attract Hearers.

3. We collected *abundance* of Riches, which often lead Men into Pride and Extravagance.

4. He was carried to *that* height [eò] of Impudence, that he defied the Admonition of his Parents.

Quædam casus admittunt, &c.

SOME Adverbs will have the same Case as the Noun from whence they are derived.

1. To live *agreeably* [convenienter] to Nature, means nothing else than always to agree with Virtue. ✱

2. He lives not *profitably* to himself, who lives *unprofitably* to his Country.

3. Many Scholars speak well, but my Friend speaks the most *elegantly* of all.

Adverbia diversitatis, *aliter*, *secus*, &c.

ADverbs of diversity, or variety, as *aliter* and *secus*, *otherwise* ; as also these two Prepositions, *ante* before, *post* after, are often joined to the Ablative Cases *paulo*, *multo*, &c.

1. He

1. He soon perceived that the Cause would be finished *much otherwise* (multo aliter) than he at first expected.

2. The Arguments were the same on both sides, but divided *a little otherwise* (paulo secus) by me than by him.

3. As they say, the Swan sings *a little before her Death*; I believe *as much before as after* (quanto post.)

4. Concerning this Business it will appear *a little while hence* (paulo post) what are my Thoughts.

Instar et ergò adverbialiter, &c.

INSTAR *like to, or, as big as, ergò for the sake of, when taken for Adverbs, have a Genitive Case after them.*

1. They built lately at Woolwich the Royal George, *a Ship as big as a Castle.*

2. My Friend invited many to Dinner, but we came *for his sake only.*

Construction of Conjunctions.

Conjunctiones copulativæ et disjunctivæ, &c.

Conjunctions join Nouns in the like Cases, and Verbs in the same Moods and Tenses.

1. Religion is the Foundation *and* Support of Morality.

2. A quick Death, *or* a joyful Victory, frequently happens in Battle.

3. Your Affairs are so distracted, that, as you write, they have neither Head *nor* Feet.

4. Nothing is so convenient for Adversity, *or* Prosperity, *as* Friendship.

5. Young Men fall into Diseases more readily *than* old Men.

6. He denies any Man to be wise, *unless* the good Man.

7. I will learn *and* study to do whatever my Master commandeth.

8. You will find no part of the Commonwealth which is not broken, *or* weakened by Bribery *or* Self-interest.

9. This Weather is quite agreeable, it neither freezes *nor* thaws.

Nisi variæ constructionis ratio, &c.

Sometimes the Sense of the Construction requires the Nouns to be put in different Cases and Numbers, and the Verbs in different Moods and Tenses.

1. The Roman Youth studied either at Rome, *or* at Athens.

2. I yesterday bought a Horse *for* fifteen Pounds *and* more.

3. Drunkards are to be accused not only of Prodigality, *or* of Folly, *but* of both.

4. Honesty *is* frequently praised, *and* at the same Time, starves.

5. Corn *was* sold dear last Week, *and* *will* be *gold* dearer the next if the Drought continues.

Quam sæpe intelligitur post, &c.

THE Conjunction *quam* *than*, is often understood after *amplius*, or *plus*, more : also after *minus* *less* ; and the Substantive that follows is put in the Accusative Case.

1. At that Day *more than two Thousand* were slain, nor *less than four Thousand* were my Prisoners.

2. My Brother staid in the Country *above (more than) five Weeks*, before he returned to School. ✕

Ne, an, num, dubitativè, &c.,

THE Conjunctions, *ne, an, num, whether*, being put doubtfully or indefinitely, require the Subjunctive Mood after them.

1. Some Men doubt, *whether it be honest or base*, to put off bad Money received.

2. I know not *whether I ought* to brag of these Things or not.

3 I went Yesterday to Oxford, to see *whether my Friend had returned* to College.

Observe. *Ne, an, num*, in a Question, take the Indicative Mood of the Verb that follows.

1. See you not (*ne*) yet your Folly and Wickedness ?

2. Is any living so wretched as I ?

3. Tell me ; Is your Father in the Country ?

Dum, pro dummodo et quousque, &c.

THE Conjunction *dum*, for *dummodo* so that, and *quousque* until, requires a Subjunctive Mood after it.

1. I regard not the Trouble, so that I benefit my Friend.

2. He will not return home, until the Campaign be ended.

Qui causam significans, &c.

QUI when it has the force of *quia*, and signifies the cause why, has a Subjunctive Mood after it.

1. You was a Fool for giving credit to (*qui credas*) those Letters.

2. It certainly was great Folly to trust that Man who had deceived you twice before.

Ut pro postquam, sicut, et quomodo. &c.

UTHE Conjunction *ut*, when used for *postquam* after that, *sicut* as soon as, and *quomodo* how, takes the Indicative Mood after it.

1. When I left the City, I wrote to you every Day.

2. Just as he was in the Crowd he drew his Sword.

3. Observe I pray, how he came upon me in the very nick of Time.

Observe,

Observe. *Ut*, signifying *that*, and *although*, requires a *Subjunctive Mood* after it.

1. It is the Office of Justice, *that* no one do an Injury to another.

2. *Though* Power be wanting, yet the Will is to be commended.

Omnes denique voces indefinitè positæ,
&c.

LASTLY, let it be noted that all Words put indefinitely, as *quis* *rebo*, *quantus* *how great*, *quotus* *how many*, require the *Subjunctive Mood* after them.

1. Little did I think to whom I sent that Message.

2. How great he appears in his own Conceit while others disregard him.

3. How many Reapers come from distant Countries in Harvest-time.

Construction of Prepositions.

Præpositio subaudita interdum facit,
&c.

THE Ablative Case is often governed of a Preposition understood.

1. A good Master is *instead of* a Parent.

2. I live *in the Country*, and remain for the most part *in my House*.

3. Your Condition is most desirable, who are happy *in Children of* so great Virtue.

4. Vice often deceives us *under the shape of* Virtue.

5. Time consists of *three Parts*, the past, present, and future.

6. Whilst these offend *with Darts*, those defend themselves *with Stones*.

7. A stout and wise Man is good *in Peace*, and *better in War*.

Præpositio in compositione eundem, &c.

A Preposition compounded with a Verb, sometimes governs the same Case which it governed when not in Composition.

1. When David had killed the Giant, he cut off (abscindo) his Head *from his Shoulders*.

2. When I had kept myself (abstineo) two Days *from Meat*, suddenly the fever left me.

3. It is an easy Thing for a Man to bring himself into Trouble, but not so easy to wind (evolve) himself *out of it*.

4. Wisdom is always *too hard for* (prævaleo) *Strength*.

5. He who never goes *out of* (excedo) *the Bounds of Duty* whilst he lives, will not fail of a Reward when he *departs* (excedo) *from Life*.

Verba composita cum à, ab, ad, con, &c.

VERBS compounded with the Prepositions a, ab, ad, con, de, e, ex, and in, sometimes elegantly repeat the same Prepositions with their Cases.

1. Great

1. Great is the Grief when Friends *are torn* (avello) *from Friends, Wives from their Husbands, Children from their Parents.*

2. *I went away* (abeo) *from you* more learned.

3. Thou *drivest* (adigo) me *to Madness.*

4. I will not *contend with thee.*

5. It is pleasant *to look down from the top of a Mountain into the Valleys.*

6. They who go (evado) *from the Schools of Philosophers generally become useful in public Affairs.*

7. It is a great Sign of Art *to carve an Image out of Stone handsomely.*

8. *To run* (incurro) *with naked Breasts on drawn Swords, shews more of Courage than Sense.*

In, pro erga, contra, ad, &c.

THE Preposition *in*, when used for *erga* towards, *contra* against, *ad* to, and *supra* above, requires an Accusative Case.

1. Nature gives to Parents a tender and kind Love *towards their Children.*

2. I will say no worse *against my Enemies than* "God forgive them."

3. So laugh, that your laughter be not turned *to your Disparagement.*

4. Princes ought to remember that the Power of the Almighty is *over Kings themselves.*

Sub, cum ad tempus refertur, &c.

THE Preposition *sub*, when it relates to Time or Motion, commonly takes an Accusative Case after it.

1. *About Sun-set* my Father will return out of the Country.

2. I declare the Ship is now *in Sight*; you may see it plainly.

Supra pro ultra accusativè, pro de, &c.

THE Preposition *supra*, when put for *ultra beyond*, takes an *Accusative Case*; when for *de concerning*, an *Ablative Case* after it.

1. The Turk has spread his Empire over *Asia and Europe*, even as far as the utmost borders of *Africa*.

2. Many and divers Reports both true and false have been spread abroad concerning *that Business*.

Tenus ablativo et singulari et plurali, &c.

THE Preposition *tenus up to, or, as far as*, is joined to the *Ablative Case*, both in the *Singular and Plural Number*; also to the *Genitive Case* only in the *Plural Number*: And note, that *tenus* is always put after the Noun.

1. My Brother fell into the Water *up to the Neck*.

2. A comely Coat reaches from the Knees *up to the Shoulders*.

3. He will not easily disengage himself, who sticks in a Quagmire *up to the Knees*.

4. Many healthful Men *as to their Bodies*, have sick Souls and wounded Consciences.

Construction of Interjections.

Interjectiones non rarò sine casu, &c.

I*nterjections are frequently put without any Case after them.*

1. *Alas!* How wretchedly have I cast away what I bestowed on thee!

2. *What!* (Hem!) must I tarry here two Days alone?

3. *Oh!* (Ohe!) say no more; there is enough already.

O exclamantis nominativo, &c.

T*HE interjection O, when it denotes the speaking to a Person, takes the Vocative Case only; but when it denotes Admiration, it may be followed by the Nominative, Accusative, or Vocative Case indifferently.*

1. *O Sun! O Moon! O Stars* (Nom.) of Heaven! What Wickedness is there on Earth? and yet these withdraw not their Light, nor refuse to shine.

2. *O fortunate Englishmen!* (Acc.) if they knew the Excellency of their own Government.

3. *O my dear Brother!* (Voc.) how necessary are Books to our Progress in Learning.

Heu et proh, nunc nominativo, &c.

H*EU! cheu! and proh! alas! ah! oh! may be joined either to the Nominative or Accusative Case.*

1. *Ah, pure Honesty! Ah primitive Sincerity!*
Where in the World shall I now seek them?

2. *Alas, wretched me!* who have done so great
Wickedness.

3. *O the Grief!* that Men should love War rather than Peace.

4. *Oh the Faith of Magistrates!* How often Innocency suffers.

Hei, et vœ, dativo junguntur.

HEI and vœ, *alas! ah! woe!* are
joined to the Dative Case.

1. *Ah me!* What shall I say? What shall I do
to preserve Peace and prevent War?

2. *Alas, wretched me!* who shall deliver me
from this Body of Death?

3. *Woe is me!* I cannot repeat my Task.





AN INDEX OF WORDS.

Note. The following Index contains the English Words of the former Part, or Preliminary Rules, of these Examples only; and the Latin Words are distinguished in this Manner:

1. *After Nouns Substantive, the Declensions are noted by Figures, and the Gender by Letters.*
 2. *After Verbs, the Conjugation is noted by Figures; and the Voice of the Verb is distinguished by a Active, p Passive; also d denotes a Verb Deponent, n a Verb Neuter.*
 3. *Adjectives, Participles, Adverbs, Conjunctions, and Prepositions, are also properly distinguished.*
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A.

TO abandon, *renuncio*, 1 a.

To abhor, *abomino*, 1 d.
odi, verb defect.

To abide, *duro*, 1 a. *maneo*, 2 n.

To be able, *possum*, v. irr.

To abound, *abundo*, 1 a.

About, *circum*, prep. acc.

Above, *supra*, prep. acc.

Abroad, *peregrè foris*,
adv.

To abuse, *abutor*, 3 dep.

According to, *secundum*,
prep. acc.

- To be accused, *inſimulor*,
1 p.
- To ache, *doleo*, 2 n.
- An acorn, *glans*, *dis*, 3 f.
- To be accounted, *habeor*,
2 pass.
- To acquire, *paro*, 1 a.
- To be acquitted, *abſolvor*,
3 p.
- An Action, *factum*, *i*, 2 n.
- To add, *addo*, 3 a.
- To admire, *admiror*, 1 d.
- To be admired, *laudor*, 1 p.
- To admoniſh, *monco*, 2 n.
- To adorn, *orno*, 1 a.
- To be advanced, *evchor*,
3 p.
- Adverſity, *res adverſæ*, pl.
- To adviſe, *monco*, 2 n.
- To be adviſed, *moncor*,
2 p.
- An affair, *res*, *ei*, 5 f. *negotium*, *ii*, 2 n.
- Affliction, *afflictio*, *onis*, 3 f. *calamitas*, *atis*, 3 f.
- To afford, *reddo*, 3 a; *præbeo*, 2 a; *largior*, 4 d.
- An affront, *injuria*, *æ*, 1 f.
- After, *poſt*, prep. acc.
- Afterwards, *poſtea* adv.
- Again, *rurſum*, adv.
- Againſt, *contra*, prep. acc.
- To agree, *concedo*, 1 n.
convenio, 4 n.
- Agreement of Opinion,
conſenſio, *onis*, 3 f.
- Agriculture, *agricultura*,
æ, 1 f.
- Air, *æther*, *eris*, 3 m.
- Alexander, *ri*, pr. nom.
- All, *omnis*, *e*, adj. 3 art.
totus, *a*, *um*, adj.
- Alone, *tantum*, adv.
- The Alps, *Alpes*, *ium*,
pl. f.
- An altar, *ara*, *æ*, 1 f.
- Altho', *quavis*, adv.
- Always, *ſemper*, adv.
- Am, *ſum*.
- An Ambaſſador, *legatus*,
i, 2 m.
- Ambition, *ambitio*, *onis*,
3 f.
- Among, *inter*, prep. acc.
- And, *et*, *que*, conj.
- Angry, *iratus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
- To be angry, *iraſcor*,
3 d.
- Another, *alius*, *a*, *ud*, adj.
- To answer, *reſpondeo*, 2 n.
- An ant, *formica*, *æ*, 1 f.
- Anthony, *Antonius*, *ii*, pr.
nom.
- Any, *ullus*, *a*, *um*, adj.

Any one, *quisvis*, pron.

To appear, *appareo*, 2 n.

An apple, *pomum*, i, 2 n.

Application, *studium*, ii, 2 n.

To be approved, *approbor*, 1 p.

To arise, *exorior*, 4 p.

To arm, *armo*, 1 a.

An army, *exercitus*, *ûs*, 4 m.

Arms, *arma*, *orum*, pl. 2 n.

An arrow, *calamus*, i, 2 m.

Art, *ars*, *tis*, 3 f.

As, *tâm*, *quàm*, adv.

As far as, *usque*, prep. acc.

As well as, *ut*; *æque ac*, conj.

To ascend, *ascendo*, 3 a.

To ask, *rogo*, 1 a.

An ass, *asinus*, i, 2 m.

To assert, *affirmo*, 1 a.

To assist, *adjuvo*, 1 a.

Assistance, *auxilium*, i, 2 n. *Opera*, *æ*, 1 f.

To assume, *sibi arrogare*, (*arrogo*, 1 a.)

At, *apud*, prep. acc.

At all, *unquàm*, adv.

At last, *denum*, adv.

At our house, *apud me*; *apud nos*, pl.

To attempt, *conor*, 1 dep.

To attend, *ausculto*, 1 a.

Attended, *concomitatus*, *um*, adj.

An aunt, *amita*, *æ*, 1 f.

To avoid, *evito*, 1 a. *fugio*, 3 a.

An auricula, *auricula*, *æ*, 1 f.

An author, *scriptor*, *oris*, 3 m. *author*, *oris*, 3 c.

Autumn, *autumnus*, i, 2 m.

B.

THE Back, *tergum*, i, 2 n.

Bad, *malus*, *a*, *um*, adj.

A Badge, *signum*, i, 2 n.

To bake, *pinso*, 3 a.

To be banished, *expellor*, 3 p. *exulo*, 1 n.

A bank, *ripa*, *æ*, 1 f.

To bark, *latro*, 1 a.

Base, *vilis*; *turpis*, *e*, adj. 3 art.

Basely, *inutilitèr*, adv.

Battle, *pugna*, *æ*, 1. f. *Prælium*, ii, 2 n.

To be, *esse*, v. irr.

Beam, of the sun, *jubar*, *aris*, 3 n. *Radius*, i, 2 m.

A beast

- A** beast, *bestia*, *a*, 1 f.
Fera, *a*, 1 f.
To bear, or suffer, *fero*,
v. irr. *patior*, 3 dep.
To beat, *verbero*, 1 a.
To be beaten down, *de-*
jiçior, 3 p.
Beauty, *forma*, *a*, 1 f.
Pulchritudo, *inis*, 3 f.
Beautiful, *formosus*, *a, um*,
Pulcher, *ra, rum*, adj.
Because, *quia*, adv.
To become, *fit*, v. irr.
A bee, *apis*, *is*, 3 f.
To have been, *fuisse*.
Before, *ante*, prep. acc.
A beggar, *mendiculus*, *i*, 2
m.
To begin, *incipio*, 3 a.
The beginning, *initium*,
ii, 2 n.
Behaviour, *gestus*, *us*, 4 m.
Mores, *um*, 3 pl. m.
Behind, *post*, prep. acc.
To behold, *specto*, 1 a.
A beholder, *spectator*, *oris*,
3 m.
To believe, *credo*, 3 a.
A bell, *tintinnabulum*, *i*,
2 n.
To be beloved, *diligor*,
3 p.
To bend, *tendo*, 3 a. *cur-*
vo, 1 a.
Beneath, *infra*, prep. acc.

Benevolent, *benignus*, *a*,
um, adj.

Besides, *præter*, prep. acc.

Best, *optimus*, *a, um*, adj.

To bestow, *doneo*, 1 a.

To betray, *prodo*, 3 a.

Better, *melior*, *oris*, c. adj.

Between, *inter*, prep. acc.

Beyond, *trans*, prep. acc.

To bind, *ligo*, 1 a. *vincio*,
4 n.

A bird, *avis*, *is*, 3 f.

Birth, *natus*, *us*, 4 m. *ge-*
nus, *eris*, 3 n.

Black, *niger*, *ra, rum*, adj.

To blame, *culpo*, 1 a.

Bleak, *frigidus*, *a, um*,
adj.

To be bleak, *frigeo*, 2
p.

To bleat, *ballo*, 1 a.

Blessed, best, *beatus*, *a*,
um, adj.

Blessings, *bona*, *orum*, pl.

Blind, *cecus*, *a, um*, adj.

To blow, *fio*, 1 a.

To be blown, *inflor*, 1 p.

To boast, *jaçto*, 1 a.

To be born, *nascor*, 3 d.

To be borne, *feror*, v. irr.
indulgeor, 2 p.

Body, *corpus*, *oris*, 3 n.

A book

A book, *liber*, *ri*, 2 m.
 To borrow, *mutuò recipio*,
accipio, 3 n.
 Both, *et*, conj.
 Both, *ambo*, *e*, *o*, pl. *uter-
 que*, *vague*, *runque*, adj.
 Bottom (at the), *in imo*.
 Bought, p. pass. *see* to
 buy
 Bounty, *benignitas*, *atis*, 3 f.
 Bound, p. pass. *see* to bind.
 A bow, *arcus*, *us*, 4 m.
 A boy, *puer*, *eri*, 2 m.
 A brace, *par*, *aris*, 3 n.
 To brag, *jacto*, 1 n.
 Brave, *fortis*, *e*; *magnani-
 mus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
 Bravery, *magnanimitas*,
atis, 3 f.
 To Bray, *rudo*, 3 n.
 Bread, *panis*, *is*, 2 m.
 To break, *frango*, 3 a.
 Brethren, *fratres*, *um*, pl.
 3 m.
 A bundle, *frumentum*, *i*, 2 n.
 To bring, *fero*, v. irr.
 To bring forth, *produco*,
3 a. vario, 3 a.
 Bring y, *acitèr*, adv.
 A brook, *torrentis*, *tis*, 3 m.
 A brother, *frater*, *ris*, 3 m.
 Brought, p. pass. *see* to
 bring.
 Brown, *fuscus*, *a*, *um*, adj.

To build, *ædifico*, 1 a.
 To be built, *ædificor*, 1 p.
 A bull, *taurus*, *i*, 2 m.
 To burn, *uro*, 3 a. *ardeo*,
 2 n.
 A burning bush, *flamma*,
e, 1 f. *ignis*, 3 m.
 To be burnt up, *exaresco*,
 3 n.
 A burthen, *onus*, *eris*, 3 n.
 To bury, *sepelio*, 4 a.
 To be buried, *sepelior*, 4
 p.
 Business, *negotium*, *i*, 2 n.
res, *ei*, 5 f.
 But, *sed*, *quia*, *nisi*, conj.
 To buy, *emo*, 3 a.
 By, *a*, *ab*, *abs*, prep. abl.
 By, or nigh to, *juxta*,
 prep. acc.
 By, or through, *per*, prep.
 acc.

C.

CÆSAR, *is*, 3 m. *præ*
n.
 To cackle, *glocio*, 4 n.
 Calamity, *res adversæ*, pl.
 To call, *aveo*, 1 a.
 A camel, *camelus*, *i*, 2 m.
 Camp, *castra*, pl. 2 n.
 A captain, *dux*, *cis*, 3 f.
 Care, *cura*, *e*, 1 f.
 To care, *curo*, 1 a.

- Careful, *sedulus*, *a, um*; adj.
- Careless, *inconsideratus*, *a, um*, adj.
- To carry, *gero*, 3 a.
- A carrier, *portitor*, *oris*, 3 m.
- To cast down, *dejicio*, 3 a.
- A castle, *arx*, *cis*, 3 f.
- To catch, *arripio*, 3 a.
- To be catch'd, *deprehendor*, 3 p. *capio*, 3 p.
- Caught, *captus*, *a, um*, adj.
- A cause, *causa*, *a*, 1 f. *occasio*, *onis*, 3 f.
- To cease, *cesso*, 1 n. *sino*, 3 n.
- Certain, *manifestus*, *certus*, *a, um*, adj.
- A certain person, *quidam*, adj. rel.
- Chamber, *cubiculum*, *i*, 2 n.
- Change (given to,) *incensium*, *tis*, adj.
- To change, *mutuo*, 1 a.
- Character, *persona*, *e*, 1 f.
- A chariot, *carrus*, *us*, 4 m.
- Charity, *charitas*, *atis*, 3 f.
- To chatter, *deplatero*, 1 n.
- To cheer, *gaudio*, 1 a.
- Cheerfully, *laetè*, adv.
- To cheat, *fraudo*, 1 a.
- A cheat, *fraudator*, *oris*, 3 m.
- Cherishing, *fovens*, *tis*, p.
- A chick, *pallus* (*gallinaceus*) 2 m.
- Chief, *summus*, *a, um*, adj.
- A child, *infans*, *tis*, 3 c. *puer*, *ri*, 2 m.
- Childishly, *pueriliter*, adv.
- Children, *liberi*, *orum*, pl. 2 m.
- To choose, *chuse*, *eligo*, 3 a.
- Chose, p. pass. *see to choose*.
- Christ, *Christus*, *i*, 2 m.
- Christian, *Christianus*, *a*, 1 m. adj.
- Christopher. *Christophorus*, *i*, 2 m. pr. nom.
- Cicero, *onis*, 3 m. pr. nom.
- A city, *urbs*, *is*, 3 f. *Oppidum*, *i*, 2 n.
- A citizen, *civis*, *is*, 3 c.
- To cloath, *vestio*, 4 m.
- A cobbler, *sutor*, *oris*, 3 m.
- A cock, *gallus*, *i*, 2 m.
- Cold, *frigus*, *oris*, 3 n.
- Cold, *frigidus*, *a, um*, adj.
- Colour, *color*, *oris*, 3 m.

To come, *venio; advenio*,
4 n.

Comfort, *solatium*, ii, 2 n.

To comfort, *consolor*, 1 d.

To command, *jubeo*, 2 a.

impero, 1 a.

A commander, *dux, cit*,

3 c. *Imperator, oris*, 3

m.

To commend, *laudo*, 1 a.

Commendat on, *laus, dis*,

3 f.

To commit, *committe*, 3 a.

perpetro, 1 a.

To be committed, *man-*

dor, 1 p.

A companion, *socius*, ii,

2 m. *comes, itis*, 3 c.

Company, *societas, itis*,

3 f.

In comparison of, *præ, pr.*

To complain, *queror*, 3 d.

Complaint, *a* complain-

ing, *questus, ūs*, 4 m.

To compleat, *perficio*, 3 a.

To conceal, *celo*, 1 a.

To be concealed, *occulto*,

1 p.

To be self-conceited, *ni-*

mium sibi placere; pla-

ceo, 2 n.

To condemn, *damno*, 1 a.

Condition, *sors, tis*, 3 f.

Conduct (good,) *pruden-*

tia, æ, 1 f.

To confess, *confiteor*, 2 d.

To conquer, *superor*, 1 a.

v nco, 3 a.

A conqueror, *victor, oris*,

3 m.

Conscience (a good,) *con-*

scientia recta, 1 f.

Consciousness, *conscien-*

tia, æ, 1 f.

Consent, *consensus, ūs*, 4

m.

Consequently, *continuo*,

adv.

To consider, *considero*, 1

a

Constancy, *constantia, æ*,

1 f.

Content, *contentus, a, um*,

adj.

To content, *placo*, 1 a.

Contented, *acquanimi-*

tas, atis, 3 f. *æquus a-*

nimus; animi oblecta-

tio, 3 f.

Contention, *lis, litis*, 3 f.

Contempt, *contemptus, ūs*,

4 m.

Contemptible, *vilis, e*, adj.

Contrary, *contrarius, a*,

um, adj.

A cook-maid, *coqua, æ*,

1 f.

Cool (to grow,) *frigesco*,

3 n.

Corn, *seges, eitis*, 3 f.

O 3

Corn

Corn (wheat), *triticum*, i,
2 n.
To correct, *corrigo*, 3 a.
Correction, *supplicium*, ii,
2 n.
To corrupt, *corrumpo*, 3 a,
vitio, 1 a.
A cover, *tegmen*, *inis*, 3 a.
To cover, *tego*, 3 a.
To covet, *cupio*, 3 a.
A covetous man, *avarus*,
a, um, adj.
Covetousness, *avaritia*,
e, 1 f.
Counsel, *consilium*, i, 2 n.
A country, *regio*, *onis*, 3 f.
The country, *rus*, *ris*, 3
n.
Country (one's own), *pa-*
tria, *e*, 1 f.
Courage, *magnanimitas*,
atis, 3 f.
A cow, *vacca*, *e*, 1 f.
A coward, *timidus*, *a, um*,
adj.
Cowardice, *timor*, *a-*
lis, 3 f.
Crafty, *cautus*; *callidus*,
a, um, adj.
To create, *facio*, 3 a.
Creator, *creator*, *oris*, 3 m.
A creditor, *creditor*, *oris*,
3 m.
To creek, *crepo*, 1 a.

To creep, *serpo*, 3 a.
A crook, *sedum*, i, 2 n.
A cron, *messis*, *is*, 3 f.
Crooked, *curvatus*, *a, um*,
adj.
To crow, *cano*, 3 a.
A crown, *corona*, *e*, 1 f.
diadema, *atis*, 3 n.
To crown, *corono*, 1 a.
To be crowned, *coronor*,
1 p.
To cry, *lacrymo*, 1 a. *fleo*,
2 n.
To cry out, *exclam*,
1 a.
Cruel, *crudelis*, *e*, adj.
Cunning, *astutus*, *a, um*,
adj.
A cup, *poculum*, i, 2 n.
Curfed, *maledictus*, *a, um*,
part.
Custom, *mos*, *oris*, 3 m.
consuetudo, *inis*, 3 f.
To cut, *feco*, 1 a.
To be cut down, *cædor*,
3 p.

D.

TO dance, *salto*, 1 n.
Danger, *periculum*,
i, 2 n.
Dangerous, *periculosus*, *a,*
um, adj.

Darkness

- Darkness, *obscuritas*, *atis*,
3 f.
A daughter, *filia*, *æ*, 1 f.
To dawb, *maculo*, 1 a.
To-day, this day, *hodiè*,
adv.
Dear, *carus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
Death, *moys*, *tis*, 5 f.
A debt, *debitum*, *i*, 2 n.
A debtor, *debitor*, *oris*,
3 m.
To decay, *perco*, 4 n.
To deceive, *fallo*; *decipio*, 3 a.
To deck, *orno*, 1 a.
To declare, *narro*, 1 a.
interdico, 3 a.
Defence, *tutamen*, *inis*, 3
n.
To defend, *tueor*, 2 dep.
A defender, *defensor*, *oris*,
3 m.
To dehont, *dehortor*, 1 d.
dissuadeo, 2 a.
To delight, *delecto*, 1 a.
Delightful, *gratus*, *a*, *um*;
jucundus, *a*, *um*, adj.
To deliver, *trado*, 3 a.
To demand, *postulo*, 1 a.
Democritus, *i*, 2 m,
pr. n.
Demosthenes, *is*, 3 m.
pr. n.
To deny, *nego*, 1 a.
To depart, *discedo*, 3 n.
abco, 4 n.
To be derided, *derideor*,
2 p.
Deservedly, *meritò*, adv.
jure, abl.
Deserving, *dignus*, *a*, *um*,
adj.
Desire, *desiderium*, *ii*, 2 n.
cupido, *inis*, 3 f.
To desire, *cupio*, 3 a. *rogo*,
1 a.
Despicable, *vilis*, *e*, adj.
To despise, *temno*, *psi*, 3a.
To be despised, *contemnor*,
3 p.
To destroy, *devasto*, 1 a.
perdo, 3 a.
Destruction, *strages*, *is*,
3 f.
The devil, *diabolus*, *i*, 2 m.
Devouring, *rapax*,
adj. 3 art.
To dictate, *dicto*, 1 a.
To diminish, *diminuo*, 4 dep.
Difficult, *difficilis*, *e*, adj.
Difficulty, *difficultas*, *atis*,
3 f.
To dig, *fodio*, 3 a.
Diligent, *diligens*, *tis*, adj.
sedulus, *a*, *um*, adj.
Diligence, *diligentia*, *æ*,
1 f.
To dine, *prandeo*, 2 n.
Dinner,

- Dinner, *prandium*, *ii*, 2n.
 Dirt, *lutum*, *i*, 2 n.
 Dirty, *cænosus*, *a, um*, adj.
 To direct, *ordinare*, 1 a.
 Discipline, *disciplina*, *æ*, 1 f.
 Discreet, *prudens*, *tis*, adj.
 A disease, *morbus*, *i*, 2 m.
 Disgrace, *dedecus*, *oris*, 3 n.
 To dismiss, *dimittit*, 3 a.
 To disoblige, *offendo*, 3 a.
 To dispatch, *expedio*, 4n.
 To be dispatched, *ablegor*, 1 p.
 To dispute, *disputo*, 1 a.
 To displease, *displiceo*, 2 a. *offendo*, 3 a.
 To dispraise, *vituperor*, 1a.
 To be distracted, *perturbor*, 1 p.
 Distress, *miseria*, *æ*, 1 f.
difficultas, *atis*, 3 f.
 A ditch (about a town,) *vallum*, *i*, 2 n.
 Divine, *divinus*, *a, um*; *cælestis*, *e*, adj.
 To do, *facio*, 3 a.
 To do good, *benefacio*, 3 a.
 Docile, *docilis*, *e*, adj.
 Doctrine, *doctrina*, *æ*, 1 f.
 Doctor, *Doctor*, *oris*, 3 m.
 A dog, *canis*, *is*, 3 c.
 Dog-days, *dies caniculæ*, *re*, pl.
 Doings, *facinora*, *orum*, pl. n.
 Dominion, *imperium*, *ii*, 2 n.
 A door, *porta*, *æ*, 1 f.
 A dove, *columba*, *æ*, 1 f.
 Cover, *Dubris*, *is*, 3 f.
 To doubt, *dubito*, 1 a.
 A dowry, *dos*, *dotis*, 3 f.
 •
 To draw, *trahit*, 3 a.
 To draw nigh, *appropinquo*, 1 a.
 To dress, *ornare*, 1. *colo*, 3 a.
 To drink, *poto*, 1. *bibo*, 3 n.
 Drink, *potus*, *us*, 4 m.
 To drive, *ago*, 3 a. *pello*, 3 a.
 Drive, *see* to drive.
 To drown, *mergo*, *si*, 3 a.
 To be drowned, *demergor*, 3 p.
 Drunken, *ebrius*, *a, um*, adj.
 A drunkard, *ebrius*, *a, um*, adj.
 Drunkenness, *ebrietas*, *atis*, 3 f.
 Dry, *aridus*, *a, um*, adj.
 A due, *debitum*, *i*, 2 n.
 Dug, *see* to dig.
 Dulness, *inertia*, *æ*, 1 f.
 Dumb,

Dumb, *mutus*, *a*, *um*,
adj.

A dunghill, *sterquilinum*,
ii, 2 n.

Duty, *officium*, *ii*, 2 n.

E.

EACH other, *alter*,
alterius.

Eager, *vehemens*, *tis*, adj.

An eagle, *aquila*, *æ*, 1 c.

The ear, *auris*, *is*, 3 f.

Early, *maturus*, *a*, *um*;
præcox, *ocis*, adj.

The earth, *terra*, *æ*, 1 f.

To ease, *levo*, 1 a.

Easy, *facilis*, *e*, adj.

Easy (to render,) *facilito*,
1 a.

To eat, *edo*, 3 v. irr.

An edition, *editio*, *onis*,
3 f.

An egg, *ovum*, *i*, 2 n.

Either, *aut*, *vel*, conj.

Eloquence, *secundia*, *æ*,
1 f.

Eloquent, *secundus*, *a*,
um, adj.

Else, *amplius*, adv.

An ambassador, *legatus*,
i, 2 m.

Employment, *occupatio*,
onis, 3 f.

To enclose, *include*, 3 a.
circumsepio, 4 n.

To encourage, *animo*, 1
a.

Encouragement, *incita-*
mentum, *i*; *præmium*,
ii, 2 n.

An end, *finis*, *is*, 3 c.

To end, *finio*, 4 a. *termi-*
no, 1 a.

To endeavour, *conor*, 1 d.
tento, 1 a. *studeo*, 2 a.

An enemy, *hostis*, *is*, 3 c.

An enemy, *inimicus*, *a*,
um, adj.

To engrave, *insculpo*, 3 a.

To ennoble, *nobilito*, 1
a.

Enough, *satis*, adv.

To enrich, *dito*, 1 a.

To entice, *allicio*, 3 a. *de-*
linio, 4 a.

To entreat, *supplico*, 1 a.

Envy, *invidia*, *æ*, 1 f.

To envy, *invideo*, 2 a.

To escape, *vito*, 1 a. *fu-*
gio, 3 a.

To establish, *stabilio*, 4 a.

To esteem, *estimo*, 1 a.

To

- To be esteemed, *habcor*,
2 p.
- Every, *singuli*, æ, a, adj.
- Every one, *quisque*, adj.
- Evil, *malus*, a, um, adj.
- An evil, *malum*, i, 2 n.
- To exalt, *eveho*, 3 a. *promoveo*, 2 a.
- An example, *exemplum*, i, 2 n.
- Exceeding, *valdè*, adv.
- Excellent, *præstans*, tis;
eximius, a, um, adj.
- Except, *nisi*, conj.
- To excuse, *excuso*, 1 a.
- To be excused, *excusor*,
1 p.
- To execute, *exsequor*, 3 d.
- To exercise, *exerceo*, 2 a.
- To be exercised, *occupor*,
1 p.
- To expect, *expecto*, 1 a.
- To expel, *expello*, 3 a.
abigo, 3 a.
- To extol, *laudo*, 1 a.
- The eye, *oculus*, i, 2 m.

F.

FABIUS, i, 2 m. pr.
nom.

A face, *facies*, ei, 5 f.

To fail, *deficio*, 3 n.

Fair, *pulcher*, ra, rum,
adj.

Faithful, *fidelis*, e; *fidelis*,
a, um, adj.

To fall, *cado*, 3 n.

False, *improbus*, a, um, adj.

Falsely, *mendaciter*, adv.

Falshood, *perfidia*, æ, 1 f.

Fame, *fama*, æ, 1 f.

Family, *gens*, *cris*, 3 n.

Famine, *fames*, is, 3 f.

Famous, *inclytus*, a, um;
celebris, e, adj.

A farm, *prædium*, ii, 2 n.

A farmer, *agricola*, æ, 1 c.

Fat, *pinguis*, e, adj. 3 art.

To fatten, *pinguo*, 1 a.
pinguescero, 3 a.

A father, *pater*, ris, 3 m.

To be fatigued, *fatigor*,
1 p.

A fault, *culpa*, æ, 1 f.

Fear, *timor*, *ris*, 3 m. *metus*, *us*, 4 m.

To fear, *timeo*, 2 a.

To be fed, *palcor*, 3 d.

To feign, *ostendo*, 1 a.

Fervid, *fervida*, a, um,
adj.

Fewer, *pauciores*, e, adj.
pl.

Fierce, *atrox*, *ocius*; *vehementior*, *us*, adj. 3 art.

Fierce dog, *ace canis*. 3 c.

A field, *agrus*, *agri*, 2 m.

A fight, *prælium*, ii, 2 n.

To

- To fight, *pugno*, 1 a.
 To fill, *impleo*, 2 a.
 Filthy, *sordidus*; *ſædus*,
 a, um adj.
 To find, *invenio*, 3 a.
 To find out, *deprehendo*,
 3 a.
 To finish, *absolvo*, 3 a.
 Finished, *perfectus*, *a, um*,
 part.
 Fire, *ignis*, *is*, 3 m.
 First, *primus*, *a, um*, adj.
 A fir tree, *abies*, *etis*, 3 f.
 A fish, *piscis*, *is*, 3 m.
 A fisherman, *ſcator*, *oris*,
 3 m.
 Fives (to play at), *pila pal-*
 mari ludere; *ludo*, 3 a.
 Flame, *flamma*, *æ*, 1 f.
 To flatter, *adulor*, 1 d.
 Flattery, *adulatio*, *onis*,
 3 f.
 Fled, *ſee* to fly.
 A flock, *grex*, *gis*, 3 m.
 agmen, *inis*, 3 n.
 To flourish, *ſorco*, 2 n.
 To flow, *fluo*, 3 n.
 A flower, *ſlos*, *oris*, 3 m.
 To fly (as a bird,) *volo*,
 1 n.
 Foaming, *ſpumans*, *tis*,
 part.
 To fold, *plico*, 1 a.
 To follow, *ſequor*, 3 d.
 To follow after, *ſubſe-*
 quor, 3 d.
 Fond, *indulgens*, *tis*; *be-*
 nignus, *æ, um*, adj.
 Folly, *ſtultitia*, *æ*, 1 f.
 A fool, *ſtultus*, *i*, 2 m.
 ſtultus, *a, um*, adj.
 Foolish, *ſtolidus*, *a, um*,
 adj.
 Fool hardineſs, *audacia*,
 æ, 1 f.
 A for, *per*, *dis*, 3 m.
 Foot-soldiers, *pedites*, *um*,
 3 m. pl.
 For, *nam*, adv.
 To forbid, *veto*, 1 a. *pro-*
 hibeo, 2 n.
 To be forced, *cogor*, 3 p.
 The forehead, *frons*, *tis*,
 3 f.
 A forest, *nemus*, *oris*, 3 n.
 To forget, *obliviſcor*, 3 d.
 Forgetfulneſs, *oblivio*, *o-*
 nis, 3 f.
 Form, *ſpecies*, *ei*, 5 f.
 To be fought, *committor*,
 3 paſs.
 Found, p. paſs. *ſee* to find.
 To be found out, *depre-*
 hendor, 3 p.
 A fountain, *fons*, *tis*, 3 m.
 A fowl, *ales*, *itis*, 3 c.
 A fowler, *auceps*, *cupis*, 3
 c.
 A fox, *vulpes*, *is*, 3 f.
 Fragrant,

Fragrant, *fragrans*, *tis*,
adj. 3 art.

France, *Gallia*, *a*, 1 f.

To freeze, *gelo*, 1 a.

To fret, *crucio*, 1 a. *putreo*, 2 n.

A friend, *amicus*, *i*, 2 m.

Friendship, *amicitia*, *a*, 1 f.

From, *a*, *ab*, *abs*, prep.
abl.

Frost, *gelu*, indecl.

Froward, *per versus*, *a*, *um*,
adj.

Fruit, *fructus*, *us*, 4 m.
pomum, *i*, 2 n.

Fruitful, *fecundus*, *a*, *um*;
fertili, *e*, adj.

To be fruitful, *abundo*,
1 n.

Furious, *furiosus*; *rabi-*
dos, *a*, *um*, adj.

G.

GAIN, *lucrum*, *i*, 2 n.

To gain, *assequor*,
3 d. *moveor*, 2 a.

A garden, *hortus*, *i*, 2 m.

A garment, *vestis*, *is*, 3 f.

Gave, *see* to give.

Gay, *nitidus*, *a*, *um*, adj.

A general, *imperator*, *oris*,
3 m. *dux*, *ducis*, 3 c.

Generous, *generosus*, *a*,
um, adj.

Generosity, *liberalitas*, *a-*
tis, 3 f.

Gentle showers, *lente*
pluvia, *arum*, pl. 1 f.

George, *Georgius*, *ii*,
pl. n.

To get, *adipiscor*, 3 d.

To be got, *acquiror*, 3 p.

A giant, *gigas*, *antis*, 3 m.

A gift, *donum*, *i*, 2 n.

A girl, *puella*, *a*, 1 f.

To give, *do*, 1 a.

To give over, *cesso*, 1 n.

Given to change, *instabi-*
lis, *e*, adj. 3 art.

To be glad, *gaudeo*, 2 n.
lætor, 1 d.

To gladden, *latifico*, 1 a.

Glass, *vitrum*, *i*, 2 n.

A glazier, *vitriarius*, *i*,
2 n.

To glisten, *mico*, 1 n.

To glitter, *fulgeo*, 2 n.

Glory, *gloria*; *fama*, *a*,
1 f.

A glutton, *helluo*, *onis*, 3 m.

To gnaw, *rodo*, 3 a.

To go, *eo*, 4 n.

To go away, *abeo*, 4 n.

To go before, *præcedo*,
3 n.

God, *Deus*, *i*, 2 m.

Godly, *pius*, *a*, *um*, adj.

Gold, *aurum*, *i*, 2 n.

Gone,

Gone, *see* to go.
 Good, *bonus*; *probus*, *a*,
um, adj.
 Good, (subst.) *commodum*,
i, 2 n.
 Good deeds, *benefacta*,
 2 pl.
 Good news, *nuncius ex-*
optatus.
 Good-will, *benivolentia*,
a, 1 f.
 To do good, *benefacio*, 3
a.
 Goodness, *bonitas*, *atis*, 3 f.
 A goose, *anser*, *eris*, 3 m.
 Got, *acquisitus*, *a*, *um*,
 part.
 To govern, *gubernare*; *im-*
pero, 1 a.
 Grace, *gratia*, *a*, 1 f.
 To grace, *ornare*; *condecoro*,
 1 a.
 Gracious, *benignus*, *a*, *um*,
 adj.
 A grammar, *grammatica*,
a, 1 f.
 A grandfather, *avus*, *i*,
 2 m.
 To grant, *concedo*, 3 a.
 A grape, *uva*, *a*, 1 f.
 Grass, *gramen*, *inis*, 3 n.
 Great, *magnus*, *a*, *um*; *in-*
signis, *e*, adj.
 Greatest, *summus*, *a*, *um*,
 3 d.

Greatness, *magnitudo*, *i-*
nis, 3 f.
 Greatness of mind, *magna-*
nimitas, *atis*, 3 f.
 Green, *viridis*, *e*, adj. 3
 art.
 To grieve, *doleo*, 2 n.
 To grind, *molo*, 3 a.
 To groan, *gemo*, 3 n.
 The ground, *humus*, *i*, 2
 f. *terra*, *a*, 1 f.
 To grow, *cresco*, 3 n.
 To grow cool, *frigesco*,
 3 n.
 To grunt, *grunnio*, 4 n.

H.

TO halt, *claudico*, 1 n.
 The hand, *manus*,
us, 4 f.
 Hannibal, *is*, 3 m. pr. n.
 Happy, *felix*, *icis*, adj. 3
 art.
 Happiness, *felicitas*, *atis*,
 3 f.
 Hardly, *diligenter*, adv.
 Hard, *durus*, *a*, *um*; *diff-*
icilis, *e*, adj. 3 art.
 Hardship, *difficultas*, *atis*,
 3 f.
 A hare, *lepus*, *oris*, 3 m.
 Harmless, *innocens*, *tis*;
innocuus, *a*, *um*, adj.
 A harpy, *harpia*, *a*, 1 f.

To hasten, *festino*; *propere*, 1 a.

A hat, *pileus*, ei, 2 m.

A hatter, *pileo*, onis, 3 m.

To hate, *abominor*, 1 dep. odi, verb. def.

To have, *habeo*, 2 a.

To have been, *fuisse*.

To have rather, *malo*, v. irr.

A hawk, *accipiter*, ris, 3 m.

He, *ille*, ius, pron.

The head, *caput*, itis, 3 n.

To heal, *sano*, 1 n

To be healed, *sanor*, 1 p. *convalesco*, 3 a.

Health, *valetudo*, inis, 3 f.

To hear, *audio*, 4 a.

To hearken, *ausculto*, 1 a.

The heart, *cor*, dis, 3 n.

Heartily, *sincerè*, adv. *à-eri appetitu*, abl.

Heat, *calor*, oris, 3 m.

Heaven, *cælum*, i, 2 n.

Heavenly, *cælestis*, e, adj. 3 art.

Heavy, *gravis*, e, adj. 3 art.

Help, *auxilium*, ii, 2 n.

To help, *auxilior*, 1 dep.

A hen, *gallina*, æ, 1 f.

Henry, *Henricus*, i, 2 m. pr. n.

Heraclitus, *i*, 2 m. pr. n.

A herald, *caduceator*, oris, 3 m.

A herring, *balæc*, ecis, 3 f. & n.

A herb, *herba*, æ, 1 f.

A hero, *heros*, ois, 3 m.

High, *altus*, a, um, adj.

His own, *sæus*, a, um, pr. adj.

Him, her, *see*, he,

History, *historia*, æ, 1 f.

A hog, *porcus*, i, 2 m.

To hold, *tenco*, 2 a.

To hold one's tongue, *tacco*, 2 n.

Holy, *pius*, a, um, adj.

At home, *domi*, adv.

Honest, *honestus*, *probus*, a, um, adj.

Honesty, *probitas*; *honestas*, atis, 3 f.

Honour, *honor*, oris, 3 m.

To honour, *honoro*, 1 a.

To be honoured, *color*, 3 p.

Honourable, *honorabilis*, e, adj. 3 art.

A hook, *hamus*, i, 2 m.

Hope, *spes*, *spei*, 5 f.

To

To hope, *spero*, 1 a.
 Horace, *Horatius*, ii, 2 m.
 pr. n.

A horn, *cornu*, ind. *cornua*, um, pl. n.

A horse, *equus*, 1, 2 m.

The horse, (soldiers) *equites*, um, pl.

A horse's hoof, *unguis*, is, 3 m.

Hot, *calidus*, a, um, adj.

To be very hot, *æstuo*, 1 n.

A hound, *canis venaticus*, 3 c.

An hour, *hora*, æ, 1 f.

A house, *domus*, i, ñs, f.

How, *quomodo*, adv.

To howl, *ululo*, 1 n.

Human, *humanus*, a, um, adj.

Humble, *humilis*, e, adj.
 3 art. *submissus*, a, um, adj.

Handicraft, *centesimus*, a, um, adj.

Hungry, *esuriens*, tis, part.

To hunt, *venor*, 1 dep.

A huntsman, *venator*, oris, 3 m.

To hurt, *noceo*, 2 a. *lædo*, 3 a.

Hurtful, *noxius*, a, um, adj.

A husband, *maritus*, i, 2 m. *vir*, i, 2 m.

A husbandman, *agricola*, æ, 1 c.

I.

I, *Ego*, pron.
 James, *Jacobus*, i, 2 m. pr. n.

Jarring, *luctans*, tis, part.

Idle, *ignavus*, a, um; *negligens*, tis, adj.

Idleness, *ignavia*, æ, 1 f.

Jerusalem, *Hierosolyma*, æ, 1 f.

Jewel, *gemma*, æ, 1 f.

If, *si*, conj.

Ignorance, *ignorantia*, æ, 1 f.

To imitate, *imitor*, 1 dep.

Immoderate, *profusus*, a, um, adj.

Immortal, *immortalis*, e, adj. 3 art.

Impertinence, *ineptia*, æ, rum, 1 f. pl.

Impious, *impius*, a, um, adj.

Impunity, *impunitas*, æ, tis, 3 f.

Inconvenient, *incommodus*, a, um, adj.

Increasing, *creescens*, tis, part. 3 art.

To incite, *incito*, 1 a.
 Incurable, *insanabilis*, e,
 adj. 3 art.
 Ingenious, *acutus*, a, um,
 adj.
 Industry, *diligentia*, æ, 1 f.
 Industrious, *diligens*, tis;
solus, a, um, adj.
 An infant, *infans*, tis, 3 c.
 Infectious, *pestiferus*, a,
 um, adj.
 An inhabitant, *incola*, æ,
 1 c.
 Infinite, *infinitus*, a, um,
 adj.
 To injure, *lædo*, 3 a.
 Injury, *injuria*, æ, 1 f.
 Iniquity, *iniquitas*, atis, 3 f.
 Ink, *atramentum*, i, 2 n.
 Innocence, *innocentia*, æ,
 1 f.
 Innocent, *innocens*, tis;
innoxius, a, um, adj.
 To intend, *intendo*, v. irr.
 Intention (good), *recta*
voluntas, atis, 3 f.
 Into, *in*, prep. acc.
 Instead of, *loco*; *pro*, pr.
 To instruct, *erudo*, 4 a.
 Instruction, *eruditio*, onis,
 3 f.
 To intreat, *rego*, 1 a.
 To invade, *invado*, 3 a.
 In vain, *frustra*, adv.
 To invite, *invito*, 1 a.

John, *Johannes*, is, 3 m.
 pr. n.

To join, *jungo*, 3 a.

A journey, *iter*, *itineris*,
 3 n.

Iron, *ferrum*, i, 2 n.

An island, *insula*, æ, 1 f.

Israel, *elis*, 3 m.

Italy, *Italia*, æ, 1 f.

A judge, *judex*, icis, 3 c.

To judge, *judico*, 1 a.

Judgment, *judicium*, i, 2 n.

Julius Cæsar, *is*, pr. n.

Just, *justus*; *probus*, a, um,
 adj.

Justice, *justitia*, æ, 1 f.

Justly, *jure*, *merito*, adv.

K.

TO keep, *servo*, 1 a.

A kennel, *canalis*,
 is, 3 c.

To kill, *occido*, 3 a.

Kind, *benignus*, a, um, adj.

A kindness, *beneficium*, ii,
 2 n.

A king, *rex*, *regis*, 3 m.

A kingdom, *regnum*, i, 2
 n.

To kiss, *osculo*, 1 dep.

A knave, *fraudator*, onis,
 3 n.

Knavery, *versutia*, æ, 1 f.
 Kneecap

Knees, *genua, um*, pl. n.
 To knit, *necto*, 3 n.
 To know, *scio*, 4 a. *cognosco*, 3 a.
 To know not, *nescio*, 4 a.
 Knowledge, *scientia, æ*, 1 f.

L.

L Aborious, *laboriosus, a, um*; *diligens, tis*, adj. 3 art.
 Labour, *labor, oris*, 3 m.
 To labour, *laboro*, 1 a. et n.
 A lamb, *agnus, i*, 2 m.
 To lament, *deploro*, 1 a.
 Land, *tellus, aris*, 3 f. *terra, æ*, 1 f. *ager, ri*, 2 m.
 A landlord, *dominus prædii, domus*.
 Large, *largus*; *magnus, a, um*, adj.
 Last, *ultimus, a, um*, adj.
 Last (a cobbler's), *crepida, æ*, 1 f.
 At last, *demum*, adv.
 Lasting, *firmus, a, um*, adj.
 To laugh, *rideo, si*, 2 n.
 Law, *lex, legis*, 3 f.
 A lawyer, *advocatus, i*, 2 m.
 To lie down, *succumbo*, 3 n.
 To lay waste, *spolio*, 1 a. *devasto*, 1 a.
 Lazy, *ignavus, a, um*, adj.
 Laziness, *inertia, æ*, 1 f.
 To lead, *duco*, 3 a.

Lean, *macer, era, erum*, adj.
 To leap, *salio*, 4 n. *salto*, 1 a.
 To learn, *disco*, 3 a.
 Learned, *doctus*; *eruditus, a, um*, adj.
 Learning, *doctrina, æ*, 1 f. *literæ, arum*, pl. 1 f.
 Least, *minimus, a, um*, adj.
 The least, *minimè*, adv.
 Leave, *venia, æ*, 1 f.
 To leave, *relinquo*, 3 a.
 To leave off, *desino*, 3 n.
 To be led, *ducor*, 3 p.
 Left, (to leave by will) *lego*, 1 a.
 To lend, *commodo*, 1 a.
 Less, *minor, oris*, adj.
 To lessen, *minuo, ui*, 3 a.
 A lesson, *lectio, onis*, 3 f.
 A letter, *epistola, æ*, 1 f. *litteræ, arum*, pl. 1 f.
 Liberty, *libertas, atis*, 3 f.
 Liberal, *liberalis, e*, adj. 3 a.
 Liberality, *liberalitas, atis*; *benignitas, atis*, 3 f. *benefolentia, æ*, 1 f.
 To lick, *lambo*, 3 a.
 To lie, *jaccio*, 2 n.
 To lie hid, *lateo*, 2 n.
 To lie down, *succumbo*, 3 n.
 Lies, (situated,) *positus, æ, um*, part.

Life, living, *vita*, *a*, 1 f.
 Like, *similis*, *e*, adj. 3 art.
 To like, *amo*, 1a. *colo*, irr.
 Likeness, *similitudo*, *inis*,
 3 f.

A limb, *membrum*, *i*, 2 n.

A lion, *leo*, *oris*, 3 m.

Little, *parvus*, *a*, *um*, adj.

To live, *vivo*, 3 n.

To tell lies, or stories,
mentior, 4 dep.

A lead (of a cast,) *velus*,
is, 3 f.

Lofty, *sublimis*, *e*, adj. 3 art.

London, *Londinium*, *i*, 2 n.

Long, *longus*, *a*, *um*, adj.

Long, & *longius*; longer, *diutius*,
 adv.

To look red, *rubescō*, 3 n.

The Lord, *Dominus*, *i*,
 2 m.

To lose, *perdo*, 3 a.

A loss, *damnum*, *i*, 2 n.

Lost, part. *præteritum*, pass. *see*
 to lose.

Lot, *sortis*, *is*, 3 f.

Love, *amicitia*, *a*, 1 f. *a-*
mor, *is*, 3 m.

To love, *amo*, 1 a.

The love, *desiderium*, *i*, 2 n.

To be loved, *amor*, 1 p.

A lover, *amator*, *oris*, 3 m.

Low, *humilis*, *e*, adj. 3 art.

To low, *ingio*, 4 r.

Lower, *inferior*, *oris*, adj.

Loyal, *fidelis*, *e*, adj. 3 art.

Luke, *Lucas*, *a*, 1 m. p. n.

Luxury, *luxuria*, *a*, 1 f.

A lye, *mendacium*, *i*, 2 n.

M.

MAD, *insanus*, *a*, *um*,
demens, *is*, adj. 3 art.

A magistrate, *magistra-*
tus, *is*, 4 m.

Magnificent, *splendidus*;
magnificus, *a*, *um*, adj.

A magpye, *pica*, *a*, 1 f.

A marden. *virgo*, *ini*, 3 f.

To make, *facio*, 3 a.

To make a noise, *strepo*,
obstrepo, 3 n.

Maker, *creator*, *oris*, 3 m.

A malefactor *sonus*, *is*, 3 m.

A man, *homo*, *inis*, 3 m.
vir, *i*, 2 m.

Manners, *mores*, *a*, *um*, pl. m.

Many, *multus*, *a*, *um*, adj.

Marble, *marmor*, *oris*, 3 n.

To march, *proficiscor*;
gradior, 3 d.

Market, *forum*, *i*, 2 n.

Marriage, *conjugium*, *i*, 2 n.

To marry, *uxorem du-*
cere; *nubo*, 3 a.

A martyr, *martyr*, *is*, 3 c.

A master, *magister*, *is*, 2
 m. *præceptor*, *oris*, 3 m.

A master

- A master of a family, *herus*, *i*, 2 m. *paterfamilias*, *æ*, 1 m.
- Matter, *res*, *ei*, 5 f. *negotium*, *ii*, 2 n.
- The matter, *lis*, *litis*, 3 f.
- A meadow, *pratium*, *i*, 2 n.
- Meat, *cibus*, *i*, 2 m.
- Meat and drink, *viſtus*, *ûs*, 4 m.
- Means (by any) *ullo modo*.
- A mechanic, *faber*, *ri*, 2 m.
- To meet, *obvenio*, 4 n. *obviâ ire*.
- To meet together, *convenio*, 4 n.
- To mend, *reparo*, 1 a.
- A merchant, *mercator*, *oris*, 3 m.
- Merchant ships, *naves onerariæ*, pl.
- Merchandize, *mercatura*, *æ*, 1 f.
- Mercy, *misericordia*, *æ*, 1 f.
- Merciful, *misericors*, *dis*, *clemens*, *tis*, adj. 3 art.
- Merry, *bilaris*, *e*, adj. 3 art.
- Messenger, *nuncius*, *i*, 2 m.
- Metal, *metallum*, *i*, 2 n.
- Mighty, *potens*; *valens*, *ris*, adj. 3 art.
- Milk, *lac*, *lactis*, 3 n.
- Milton, *Miltonus*, *i*, pr. n.
- The mind, *mens*, *tis*, 3 f. *animus*, *i*, 2 m.
- Mindful, *memor*, *oris*, adj. 3 art.
- To do mischief, *damnum inferre*; *infero*, v. irr.
- Mischievous, *noxius*, *a*, *um*, adj.
- Miserable, *infelix*, *icis*, adj. 3 art.
- Misery, *miseria*, *æ*, 1 f.
- A misfortune, *infortunium*, *i*, 2 n.
- Misfortune (under,) *in rebus a te fit*.
- Mistress, *hera*, *æ*, 1 f.
- To mitigate, *lenio*, 4 a.
- Moderation, *moderatio*, *onis*, 3 f.
- Modesty, *modestia*; *verecundia*, *æ*, 1 f.
- Money, *pecunia*, *æ*, 1 f.
- The moon, *luna*, *æ*, 1 f.
- Moses, *is*, 3 m. pr. n.
- A mother, *mater*, *tris*, 3 f.
- Morning (in the), *mand*, adv.
- To-morrow, *crâs*, adv.
- To move, *moveo*, 2 a.
- To mourn, *moere*, 2 n.
- A mountain, *mons*, *tis*, 3 m.
- A mouse, *mus*, *ris*, 2 m.
- A mouth,

A mouth, *os, oris*, 3 n.
 To mow, *meto, messui*, 3 a.
 A mower, *messor, oris*, 3 m.
 Much, *multum*, adv.
 A murderer, *intersector, oris*, 3 m. *sicarius*, ii, 2 m.
 To be murdered, *interficior*, 3 p.
 My, mine, *meus, a, um*, pr.
 Myself, *me*, pron. poss.
 A mystery, *arcanum*, i, 2 n.

N.

A Name, *nomen, inis*, 3 n.
 A good name, *fama honesta*, i f.
 To be named, *nominor*, i p.
 A nation, *natio, onis*; *gens, tis*, 3 f.
 Nature, *natura, æ*, i f.
 Navigation, *navigatio, onis*, 3 f.
 Naughty, *malus, a, um*, adj.
 Necessary, *necessarius, a, um*, adj.
 The neck, *collum, i*, 2 n.
 To neglect, *negligo*, 3 a.

To neigh, *hinnio*, 4 n.
 A neighbour, *vicinus, i*, 2 m.
 Neither, *nec*, conj.
 A net, *rete, is*, 3 n.
 Never, *nunquam*, adv.
 New, *novus, a, um*, adj.
 Newly, *nuper*, adv.
 News, *rumor, oris*, 3 m.
 A newsmonger, *famigator, oris*, 3 m.
 In the nick of time, *in articulo temporis*.
 Nigh, *propè*, prep. acc.
 In the night, *noctu*.
 Nimble, *agilis, e*; *velox, ocis*, adj. 3 art.
 Nobility, *nobilitas, atis*, 3 f.
 Noble, *nobilis, e*; *liberalis, e*, adj. 3 art.
 Noise, *clangor, oris*, 3 m. *strepitus, us*, 4 m.
 None, *nullus, a, um*, adj.
 Nor, *nec*, conj.
 The nose, *nasus, i*, 2 m.
 Not, *non*, adv.
 Note, (in Music,) *modus, i*, 2 m.
 Nothing, *nihil*, indec.
 Notice, *monitio, onis*, 3 f.
 To be taken notice of, *observor*, i a.

To nourish, *nutrio*, 4 a.

Now, *nunc*, adv.

A nurse, *nutrix*, *icis*, 3 f.

O.

AN oak, *quercus*, *is*, 4 f.

Obedience, *obedientia*, *a*, 1 f.

To obey, *pareo*, 2 n, *obedio*, 4 n.

To observe, *obseruo*, 1 a.

To be observed, *notor*, 1 p.

Obstinate, *pertinax*, *acis*, adj. 3 art.

Of (concerning), *de*, prep. ab,

To offend, *offendo*, 3 a.

An offence, *delictum*, *i*, 2 n.

To offer, *offero*, v. irr.

Office, *officium*, *ii*, 2 n.

An offer, *duo*, *icis*, 3 c.

Often, sometimes, *sæpè*, adv.

Old, *antiquus*, *a*, *um*, adj.

An old man, *senex*, *is*, 3 c.

An old woman, *vetula*, *a*, 1 f. *anus*, *us*, 4 f.

Old age, *senectus*, *utis*, 3 f.

On this side, *cis*, prep. acc.

One, *unus*, *a*, *um*, adj.

Only, *unicus*, *us*, *um*, adj.

Only, *tantum*, adv.

To open, *aperio*, 4 a.

To be opened, *referor*, 1 p.

Opinion, *opinio*, *onis*, 3 f.

judicium is, 2 n. *sententia*, *a*, 1 f.

Opportunity, *occafio*, *onis*, 3 f.

To oppress, *opprimo*, 3 a.

An orator, *orator*, *oris*, 3 m.

An orchard, *pomarium*, *ii*, 2 n.

Order, *ordo*, *inis*, 3 m.

An order, *præceptum*, *i*, 2 n.

To order, *statuo*, 3 a.

An ornament, *ornamentum*, *i*, 2 n.

Other, *alius*, *a*, *ud*, adj.

To overcome, *vinco*, 3 a.

To overflow, *inundo*, 12.

Ought, to owe, *debeo*, 2 n.

Ought, *oportet*, v. imper.

Our, *nostrum*, *ra*, *rum*, adj.

Out of, *de*, *e*, *ex*, prep. abl.

His own, *suus*, *a*; *um*, *rum*, adj.

An ox, *bos*, *vis*, 3 c.

P.

Pagan, *ethnicus*, *a*, *rum*, adj.

Pain,

Pain, *dolor, oris*, 3 m.
 Pains, *labor, oris*, 3 m.
 Painful *laboriosus, a, um*,
 adj.

To paint, *pingo*, 3 a.
 Paradise, *Paradisus, i*, 2 d.
 Pardon, *venia, æ*, 1 f.
 To pardon, *condono, avi*,
 1 a.

A parent, *parens, tis*, 3 c.
 A parrot, *psittacus, i*, 2 m.
 A partridge, *perdix, icis*,
 3 d.

Passage, *transitus, ùs*, 4 m.
 To pass, *perago* 3 a.
 To pass away, *prætereo*,
 4 a.

Passion, (anger,) *ira, æ*, 1 f.
 Passions, *animi impetus*,
ùs, 4 m.

Past, *præteritus, a, um, par*.
 Patience, *patientia, æ*, 1 f.
 Patiently, *patienter*, adv.
 Paul, *Paulus, i*, pr. n.

Peace, *pax, cis*, 3 f.
 A pearl, *margarita, æ*, 1 f.
 People, *populus, i*, 2 m.
 To perceive, *sentio*, 4 a.
 To perform, *præsto*, 1 a.
tracto, 1 a.

To permit, *sino* ; *permitto*,
 3 a.
 To perpetrate, *patro*, 1 a.
 To persecute, *peragito*, 1 a.

A persecutor, *persecutor*,
oris, 3 m.

Person, *persona, æ*, 1 f.
 To persuade, *suadeo*, 2 a.
 To pervert, *corrumpo*, 3
depravo, 1 a.

Peter, *Petrus, i*, prop. n.
 Pharaoh, *onias, m. pr. n.*
 A philosopher, *philoso-*
phus, i, 2 m.

A physician, *medicus, i*,
 2 m.
 Philip, *Philippus, i*, pr. n.

A pigeon, *columba, æ*, 1 f.
 Piety, *pietas, atis*, 3 f.

A pig, *porcellus, i*, 2 m.
 Pious, *pius, a, um*, adj.

To pitch, *pono*, 3 a.
 A place, *locus, i*, 2 m.

Plain, *planus* ; *apertus, æ*,
um, adj.

A planet, *planeta, æ*, 1 m.
 To plant, *sero, vi*, 3 a.

Plato, *onias, pr. n.* 3 m.
 Play, *ludus, i*, 2 m.

To play *ludo*, 3 a.
 To plead, *ago*, 3 a.

To please, *placeo*, 2 n.
 Pleasant, pleasing, *gratus*,
jucundus, a, um, adj.

Pleasure, *voluptas, atis*, 3 f.
 To do a pleasure, *commo-*
do, 1 a.

Plenty, *copia, æ*, 1 f.

- To plough, *aro*, 1 a.
 A ploughman, *arator*, *or*, 3 m.
 A plumb, *prunum*, *i*, 2 n.
 To plunder, *spolio*, 1 a.
 A poet, *poëta*, *e*, 1 m.
 Policy, *astutia*, *e*, 1 f.
 To be polished, *excolor*, 3 p.
 Poor, *pauper*, *is*, adj.
 A poor man, *pauper*, *eris*, adj. 3 art.
 A portion, *dos*, *dotis*, 3 f.
 To possess, *possideo*; *teneo*, 2 a.
 A postman, *tabellarius*, *ii*, 2 m.
 Potent, *potens*, *tis*, adj. 3 art.
 Pottage, *pulmentum*, *i*, 2 n.
 Poverty, *paupertas*, *atis*, 3 f.
 Power, *potentia*, *a*, 1 f.
vis, 3 f.
 In the power of, *penes*, prep. acc.
 Practice, *usus*, *us*, 4 m. *exercitatio*, *onis*; *consuetudo*, *inis*, 3 f.
 Praise, *laus*, *dis*, 3 f.
 To praise, *laudo*, 1 a.
 To prate, *garrigo*, 4 n.
 To pray, *oro*, 1 a. *precor*, 1 d.
 Prayer, *preces*, *um*, pl. f.
 To preach, *concionor*, 1 d.
 A preacher, *concionator*, *oris*, 3 m.
 Precious, *pretiosus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
 To prepare, *paro*, 1 a.
 To prescribe, *præscribo*, 3 a.
 Pretent (to make a), *donum conferre*.
 To preserve, *conseruo*, 1 a.
 To press, *premo*, *ssi*, 3 a.
 To presume, *præfido*, 3. *sibi arrogare*.
 To prevail, *supero*, 1 a.
 Pride, *superbia*, *e*, 1 f.
 Primitive, *primus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
 Privilege, *privilegium*, *ii*, 2 n.
 Probity, *probitas*, *atis*, 3 f.
 Proceeding, *processus*, *us*, 4 m.
 To procure, *paro*; *concilio*, 1 a.
 Prodigality, *effusio*, *onis*, 3 f.
 A prodigy, *prodigium*, *ii*, 2 n.
 Professed, *declaratus*, *a*, *um*, part.
 To profit, *prosum*, *prodesse*.
 Progress, *progressus*, *us*, 4 m.

Progress (to make), *pro-
ficere*, 3 a.

To promise, *promitte*, 3a.

A promise, *promissum*, i, 2n.

To keep promise, *servare
fidem*.

To pronounce, *pronun-
cio*, 1 a.

To prop, *fulcio*, 4 a.

Properly, *propriè*, adv.

To prosper, *florere*, 2 n.

Prosperity, *prosperitas*, a-
tis, 3 f. res *secundæ*, 5 pl.

To protect, *defendo*, 3 a.

A protector, *defensor*, oris,
3 m.

To provide, *paro*, 1 a.

Provident, *cautus*, a, um,
adj.

Providence of God, *pro-
videntia divina*.

Private, *privatus*, a, um,
adj.

Provocation, *irritamen-
tum*, i, 2 n.

To provoke, *provoco*, 1 a.

To be provoked, *laccessor*,
3 p.

Prudence, *prudentia*, æ, 1 f.

Prudent, *prudens*, tis, adj.
3 art.

Public, *publicus*, a, um, adj.

To punish, *punio*, 4. *casti-
go*, 1 a.

Punishment, *pæna*, æ, 1 f.

To purchase, *acquirere*, 3a.

Pure, *purus*, a, um, adj.

A purpose, *consilium*, ii,
propositum, i, 2 n.

To no purpose, *nequic-
quàm*, adv.

A purse, *crumena*, æ, 1 f.

To pursue, *persequor*, 3d.

To put, *pono*, 3 a.

Q.

To quarrel, *litigo*, 1
a.

A queen, *regina*, æ, 1 f.

A question, *dubitatio*, onis,
3 f.

Question (to be called in)
postulari.

Quickly, *citò*, adv.

Quiet, (sub.) *quies*, etis, 3
f. *tranquillitas*, atis, 3 f.

R.

A Race, *curfus* (us, 4
m.) *equestris*.

Rage, *furor*, oris, 3 m.

To rage (as the sea), *æstuo*,
1 n.

Rain, *pluvia*, æ, 1 f.

Rapacious, *rapax*, acis,
adj. 3 art.

Rather, *potius*, adv.

Rather (to have), *malò*,
v. irr.

To

To read, *lego*, 3 a.
 Ready, *promptus*, a, um, adj.
 To reap, *meto*, *messui*, 3 a.
 To reap, (receive,) *recipio*, 3 a.
 A reaper, *messor*, oris, 3 m.
 To reason, *disputo*, 1 a.
 A rebel, *perduellis*, is, 3 m.
 To recall, *revoco*, 1 a.
 To receive, *accipio*, 3 a.
 To be received, *recipior*, 3 p.
 A receptacle, *receptaculum*, i, 2 n.
 To reckon, *numero*, 1 a.
 Red (to be, or look) *rubeo*, 2 n.
 A reed, *arundo*, inis, 3 f.
 Reflection, *consideratio*, onis, 3 f.
 To be regarded, *æstimor*, 1 p.
 To regret, *desulero*, 1 a.
 To reign, *regno*, 1 n.
 To reject, *reicio*, 3 a.
 To rejoice, *gaudeo*, 2 n.
 To relate, *narro*, 1 a.
 A relation, *consanguineus*, *cognatus*, a um, adj.
 Release, *liberatio*, onis, 3 f.
 Religion, *religio*, onis, 3 f.
 Religious, *pious*, a, um, adj.
 To remember, *reminiscor*, 3. *recordor*, 1 d.

To be remembered, (advised of,) *moncor*, 2 p.
 Remembrance, *memoria*, a, 1 f. *recordatio*, onis, 3 f.
 Remote, *remotus*, a, um, adj.
 To render, *reddo*, 3 a.
 Renewed, *renovatus*, a, um, adj.
 To repeat, *repeto*, 3 a.
 To be reproached, *exprobor*, 1 p.
 Reproof, *reprehensio*, onis, 3 f.
 To reprove, *objurgo*, 1 a.
 Reputation, *fama*, a, 1 f.
 To require, *postulo*, 1 a.
 To resist, *resisto*, 3 n.
 To resolve, *statuo*, 3 a. —
 Resolution, *constantia*, a, 1 f. *fortitudo*, inis, 3 f.
 Rest, *quies*, etis, 3 f.
 To rest, *maneo*, 2 n.
 To refuse, *recuso*; *nego*, 1 a.
 To return, *redeo*, 4 n.
 To revenge, *vindico*, 1 a. *ulciscor*, ultus, 3 dep.
 Revolving, *recurrens*, tis, part. 3 art.
 A reward, *præmium*, ii, 2 n.
 To reward, *remunero*, 1 a.
 Q Rich,

Rich, *dives, itis; locuples, itis*, adj. 3 art.

A rich man, *dives, itis*, 3c.

Riches, *divitiæ, arum*, pl. 1 f.

To ride, *equito*, 1 n.

The right hand, *dextra, æ*, 1 f.

Righteousness, *iustitia, æ*, 1 f. *probitas, atis*, 3 f.

To ring (as a bell), *sono*, 1 n.

Ripe, *maturus, a, um*, adj.

To rise, *furgo*, 3 n.

To rise (as the sun,) *ori-or*, 4 dep.

A river, *fluvius, ii*, 2 m. *amnis, is*, 3 d.

To roar, *rugio*, 4 n.

A roaring (of a lion) *rugitus, us*, 4 m.

To strip, *spolio*, 1 a.

A rock, *petra, æ*, 1 f. *saxum, i*, 2 n.

A rod, *viga, æ*, 1 f.

A rogue, *verbero, onis*, 3 m. (beggar) *mendicus, i*, 2 m.

Rolling, *volubilis, e*, adj. 3 art.

To roll, *volvo*, 3 a.

Roman, *Romanus, a, um*, adj.

Rome, *Roma, æ*, 1 f.

Room, *spatium, ii*, 2 n.

To root out, *eradico*, 1 a.

A rose, *rosa, æ*, 1 f.

To row, *remigo*, 1 a.

Ruin, *ruina, æ*, 1 f. *exitium, ii*, 2 n.

To ruin, *perdo*, 3 a.

Ruined, *perditus, a, um*, part.

To rule, *regō, xi*, 3 a. *gubernō*, 1 a.

To run, *curro*, 3 n.

To run away, *fugio*, 3 n.

To rush, *ruo*, 3 n.

Rung, *see to ring*, p. pass.

S.

A Sack, *saccus, i*, 2 m.

Said, *ristis, e; mæstus, a, um*, adj.

A saddle, *ephippium, ii*, 2 n.

Safety, *salus, utis*, 3 f.

Said, *see to say*, p. pass.

To sail, *navigo*, 1 a.

A sailor, *navigator, oris*, 3 m. *nauta, æ*, 1 m.

Same, *idem, eadem*, pr.

To satisfy, *satio*, 1 a.

To give satisfaction, *satisfacio*, 3; *placeo*, 2 n.

To save, *servo*, 1 a.

Saw, *see to see*, præter.

To say, *dico*, 3 a. (to repeat) *repeto*, 3 a.

A scab,

- A scabbard, *vagina*, æ, 1 f.
 Scarce, *vix*, adv.
 Scarcity, *inopia*, æ, 1 f.
 A scholar, (school-boy,) *discipulus*, i, 2 m.
 A good scholar, *doctus*, a, um, adj.
 A school, *schola*, æ, 1 f.
 A school-fellow, *condiscipulus*, i, 2 m.
 A schoolmaster, *præceptor*, ori, 3 m. *ludimagister*, ri, 2 m.
 To scoff, *derideo*, 2 a.
 To scrape, *radeo*, 3 a.
 To scratch, *scalpo*, 3 a.
 To scruple, *dubito*; *hæsitatio*, i n.
 The sea, *mare*, is, 3 n.
 Season, *tempus*, oris, 3 n. *ætas*, atis, 3 f.
 Secret, *secretus*; *abditus*, a, um, adj.
 To see, *video*, 2 a.
 Seed, *semen*, in, 3 n.
 To seek, *quæro*, 3 a.
 Seems, *videtur*.
 To be seen, *videor*, 2 p.
 To seize on, *prehendo*, 3 a.
 Scilicet, *raro*, adv.
 To sell, *vendo*, 3 a.
 To send, *mitto*, 3 a.
 To send back, *remitto*, 3 a.
 To send for, *arcesso*, 3 a.
 To be sent, *mittor*, 3 p.
 A servant, *servus*, i, 2 m.
 To serve, *servio*, 4 n.
 To serve (do a kindness) *benefacio*, 3 a.
 Setting (sun) *occasus*, us, 4 m.
 Seventh, *septimus*, a, um, adj.
 Severe, *severus*; *durus*, a, um, adj.
 Service, *ministerium*, ii, 2 n.
 A shade, *umbra*, æ, 1 f.
 To shake, *quatio*, 3 a.
 Sharp, *acutus*, a, um, adj.
 To shave, *tondeo*, 2 a.
 To sheath, *recondo*, 3 a.
 A sheep, *ovis*, is, 3 f.
 A shepherd, *pastor*, oris, 3 m.
 To shine, *luceo*, 2 n.
 A ship, *navis*, is, 3 f.
 A shoe, *calceus*, i, 2 m.
 To shoot, *jaculor*, 1 a.
 To be shot, *mittor*, 3 p.
 Short, *brevis*, e, adj. 3 art.
 A shoulder, *humerus*, i, 2 m.
 To shew, *monstro*, 1 a.
 To be sick, *ægroto*, 1 n.
 Sickly, *infelubris*, e, adj. 3 art. *infirmus*, adj.
 To sigh, *suspiro*, 1 n.
 Q₂ Sights,

- Sights, *spectacula*, *orum*, pl.
 To be silent, *taceo*, 2 n.
 Silly, *ineptus*, *a, um*, adj.
 Silver, *argentum*, *i*, 2 n.
 Sin, *peccatum*, *i*, 2 n.
 To sin, *pecco*, 1 n. et a.
 Sinful, *sceleratus*, *a, um*,
 adj.
 To sing, *cano*, 3 a.
 To sink, *desuo*, 3 n.
 To be sunk, *demergor*, 3 p.
 A sinner, *peccator*, *oris*, 3 m.
 A sister, *soror*, *oris*, 3 f.
 To sit, *sedeo*, 2 n.
 To sit down, *decumbo*, 3 n.
 Sixth, *sextus*, *a, um*, adj.
 Skillful, *expertus*, *a, um*,
 adj.
 To skip, *salto*, 1 n.
 To slay, *neco*, 1 a.
 Slavery, *servitus*, *utis*, 3 f.
 Sleep, *somnus*, *i*, 2 m.
 To sleep, *dormio*, 4 n.
 Slept, *see to sleep*, p. pass.
 To slide away, *labor*, 3 d.
 A sling, *fundula*, *æ*, 1 f.
 Sloth, *desidia*; *ignavia*,
æ, 1 f.
 Small, *parvus*, *a, um*, adj.
 To smell, *olfacio*, 3 a. *oleo*,
 2 n.
 To smite, *percutio*, 3 a.
 To smoke, *fumo*, 1 n.
 To snarl, *obmurmuro*, 1 a.
 To snatch, *rapio*; *eripio*,
 3 a.
 Snow, *nix*, *vis*, 3 f.
 So as, *tam, quam*, adv.
 Socrates, *tis*, pr. n. 3 m.
 Sold, *see to sell*, p. pass.
 A soldier, *miles*, *itis*, 3 c.
 Some, *aliquis, quidam*.
 Sometimes, *aliquando*, adv.
 A son, *filius*, *i*, 2 m.
 Soon, *citò*, adv.
 Sorrowful, *mæstus*, *a, um*,
 adj.
 Sought, *see to seek*, p. pass.
 The soul, *animus*, *i*, 2 m.
anima, *æ*, 1 f.
 Sound, *rectus*; *orthodoxus*;
sanus, *a, um*, adj.
 A sound, *sonus*, *i*, 2 m.
 To sound, *sono*, *ui*, 1 n.
 To be sounded, *clangor*,
 1 p.
 To sow, *sero*, 3 a.
 To spare, *parco*, 3 a.
 Spain, *Hispania*, *æ*, 1 f.
 To speak, *loquor*, 3 d.
 To speak evil, *calumnior*,
 1 dep.
 A speaker, *orator*, *oris*, 3 m.
 Spent, *actus*, adj.
 To spin, *neo*, 2 a.

Spirit,

- Spirit, *spiritus*, *ûs*, 4 m.
 Spoke, *see* to ipeak, p. pass.
 To be evil spoken of, *male audire*, 4 a.
 To spoil, *spolio*, 1 a.
 Sports, *ludi*, *orum*, pl.
 Spreading, *patulus*, *a*, *um*.
 The spring, *ver*, *is*, 3. n.
 To sprout, *germino*, 1 a.
 A stable, *stabulum*, *i*, 2 n.
 A stag, *cervus*, *i*, 2 m.
 To stand, *sto*, 1 n.
 To stay, *maneo*, 2 n.
 To steal, *furo*, 1 dep.
 A stick, *baculus*, *i*, 2 m.
 To stick out, *promineo*, 2 n.
 To be stiff, *rigeo*, 2 n.
 A storm, *tempestas*, *atis*, 3 f.
 A stone, *lapis*, *idis*, 3 m.
 A story, *narratio*, *onis*, 3 f.
fabula, *æ*, 1 f.
 Stout, *validus*, *a*, *um*; *fortis*, *e*, adj. 3 art.
 To stray, *erro*, 1 n.
 Strife, *contentio*, *onis*, 3 f.
et rixa, *æ*, 1 f. *iurgium*, *ii*, 2 n.
 To strike, *percutio*, 3 a.
 To strike (as a clock) *sono*, 1 n.
 Stripes, *plagæ*, *arum*, 1 pl.
 To strive, *contendo*, 3 a.
 Strong, *fortis*, *e*, adj. 3 art.
firmus, *a*, *um*; *solidus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
 Stubborn, *contumax*, *acis*, adj. 3 art.
 Sturdy, *contumax*, *acis*, *firmus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
 Study, *studium*, *ii*, 2 n.
 To study, *studio*, 2 n.
 To subdue, *subigo*, 3 a.
domo, *ui*, 1 a.
 A subject, *civis*, *is*, 3 c.
 To submit, *submitto*, 3 a.
cedo, 3 a.
 Success, *successus*, *ûs*, 4 m.
 Succour, *per fugium*, *ii*, 2 n.
 Such, *tam*, adv. *talis*, *e*, adj. 3 art.
 To suffer, *patior*, 3 d. *fero*, v. irr.
 To suffer punishment, *lucere pœnas*.
 To suit, (become) *deceo*, 2 n.
 A sum, *summa*, *æ*, 1 f.
 The summer, *æstas*, *atis*, 3 f.
 The sun, *sol*, *is*, 3 m.
 A sun-beam, *jubar*, *aris*, 3 m.
 To sup, *cæno*, 1 n.
 Supper, *cœna*, *æ*, 1 f.
 To supply, *supplere*, 3 a.
 Superb, *magnificus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
 Superstition, *superstitio*, *onis*, 3 f.

To be furrounded, *circumdor*, 1 D.

A swallow, *hirundo*, *inis*, 3 f.

To swear, *juro*, 1 a.

Sweet, *dulcis*, *c*, adj. 3 art.
gratus, *a*, *um*, adj.

Sweetly; *blandè*, adv.

Swelling, *magnus*; *tumidus*, *a*, *um*, adj.

Swift, *velox*, *ocis*, adj. 3 art.

To swim, *no*, 1 n.

Swine, *porcus*, *i*, 2 m.

A sword, *ensis*, *is*, 3 m.

T.

To take, *cipio*; *prehendo*, 3 a.

To take (deprive) *spolio*, 1 a.

To take away, *tollo*, 3 a.

To take care *curo*, 1 2.

Talk, *colloquum ii*, 2 n.

To talk, *loquor*, 3 d.

To talk (as a parrot) *garrulo*, 4 n.

Tall, *præceras*, *a*, *um*, adj.

A talon, *unguis*, *i*, 3 m.

To time, *sumo*, *ui*, 1 a.

A task, *pensum*, *i*, 2 n. *opus*, *eris*, 3 n.

Taste, *gustus*, *us*, 4 m.

To taste, *gusto*, 1 a.

Taught, *see* teach, p. p.

To be taught, *docor*, 2 p.

Tawny, *fuscus*, *a*, *um*, adj.

A taylor, *sartor*, *oris*, 3 m.

To teach, *doceo*, 2 a.

To tear, *lacio*, 1 a.

A tear, *lacryma*, *æ*, 1 f.

Teeth, *see* tooth, pl.

To tell, *dico*, 3 a.

To tell stories, *fabulor*, 1;
mentior, 4 dep.

Temptation, *irritamentum*, *i*, 2 n.

Tender, *tener*, *era*, *erum*, adj.

Terrible, *terribilis*, *e*, adj.

Terror, *horror*, *or*, 3 m.

Thanks (to give) *agere gratias*.

That, *ut*, conj.

That, *ille*, *iste*, pron.

That (who) *qui*, pron.

Their, *is*, *ea*, *id*.

The crown, *stus*, *a*, *um*, pro.

Then, *tunc*, adv.

Them, *ii*, *æ*, *ea*, pl. pr.

There, *illic*, adv.

There is, *est*.

They, *il*, pl. pron.

They who, *qui*, pl. pron.

A thief, *fur*, *uris*, 3 c.

A thing, *res*, *ei*, 5 f.

This, *hic*, *hec*, *hoc*, pron.

Thine (your) *vester*, *trum*, adj.

To think, *puto*, 1 a.

Thomas, *æ*, pr. n. 1 m.

Thought, *see* to think.

- To be threatened, *minor*,
 1 p.
 To thrive, *floro*, 2 n.
 To throb, *crucior*, 1 pass.
 Thy own, *tuus*, *a, um*, pr.
 adj.
 Till, *donèc*, adv.
 To till, *colo*, 3 a.
 Time, *tempus*, *oris*, 3 n.
 At all times, *semper*, adv.
 Timorous, *timidus*, *a, um*,
 adj.
 To tire, *fatigo*, 1 a.
 Tired, *sessus*, *a, um*, adj.
 To; *ad*, prep. acc.
 To-morrow, *cràs*, adv.
 Together, *unà*; *simul*,
 adv.
 Toil, *labor*, *oris*, 3 m.
 Too much, *nimum*, adv.
 To be told, *numeros*, 1 p.
 The tongue, *lingua*, *æ*, 1 f.
 Took. *see* to take, p pass.
 A tooth, *dens*, *tis*, 3 m.
 Torment, *cruciatus*, *ûs*,
 4 m.
 To torment, *crucio*, 1 a.
 Tormenting, *crucians*, *tis*,
 adj.
 To touch, *tango*, 3 a.
 Towards, *erga*, prep. acc.
 A tower, *turris*, *is*, 3 f.
 A town, *oppidum*, *i*, 2 n.
 Toys, *nugæ*, *arum*, pl. f.
crepundia, *orum*, pl. n.
 A trade, *ars*, *artis*, 3 f.
 To traffic, *negotior*, 1 d.
 Traffic, *commercium*, *ii*,
 2 n.
 A traitor, *proditor*, *oris*,
 3 m.
 Tranquillity, *tranquilli-
 tas*, *atis*, 3 f.
 To travel, *peregrinor*, 1 d.
 A traveller, *viator*; *pere-
 grinator*, *oris*, 3 m.
 A treasure, *thesaurus*, *i*,
 2 m.
 A tree, *arbor*, *oris*, 3 f.
 To tremble, *tremc*, 3 n.
 Trenches, *agger*, *um*,
 pl.
 To triumph, *trumpbo*,
 1 n.
 Troublesome, *moles*, *æ*,
um, adj.
 To be troubled, *turbo*,
 1 p.
 Troy, *Troja*, *æ*, 1 f.
 A truant, *cessator*, *oris*,
 3 m.
 True, *vercus*; *honestus*, *a*,
um, adj.
 Truly, *verè*, adv.
 A trumpet, *tuba*, *æ*, 1 f.
 Trusty, *fidelis*, *e*, adj.
 3 art.
 Truth, *veritas*, *atis*, 3 f.
 A tulip, *tulipa*, *æ*, 1 f.
 To turn, *verto*, 3 a.
 A tutor

A tutor, *præceptor, oris*,
3 m.

Twice, *bis*, adv.

Two, *duo*, pl. adj.

A tyger, *tygris, is*, 3 f.

A tyrant, *tyrannus, i*, 2 m.

Tyre, *Tyros, i*, 2 f.

V.

IN vain, *frustrâ*, adv.

A valley, *vallis, is*, 3 f.

Valiant, *magnanimus, a*,
um; *fertis, e*, adj. 3 art.

Valour, *fortitudo, inis*,
3 f.

To vanquish, *supero, 1 a*.

Van ty, *vân tas*; *futilitas*,
atis, 3 f.

Venison, *ferina, æ*, 1 f.

A verse, *carmen, inis*, 3 n.

Very, *valdè*, adv.

To vex, *vexo, 1 a*.

Vice, *vitium, ii*, 2 n.

Victorious, *victor, oris*, 3
m. *victrix, icis*, 3 f.

Victory, *victoria, æ*, 1 f.

Victuals, *vilus, æ*, 3 f.

Violence, *violentiâ, æ*, 1 f.

Virtue, *virtus, uti*, 3 f.

Virtuous, *pius*; *probus, a*,
um, adj.

Virgil, *Virgilius, ii*, 2 m.
pr. n.

Uncertain, *incertus, a, um*,
adj.

An uncle, *avunculus, i*,
2 m.

Under, *sub, subter*, pr. ac.

To understand, *intelligo*,
3 a.

Understood, p. pass, *see*
to understand.

Unfortunate, unhappy,
infelix, icis, adj. 3 art.

Ungovernable, *intracta-*
bilis, e, adj. 3 art.

Ungrateful, *ingratus, a*,
um, adj.

Unjust, *injustus, a, um*, adj.

Unknown to, *clàm*, prep.

Unlawful, *inhonestus, a*,
um, adj.

Unpleasant, *ingratus, a*,
um, adj.

Unskilfulness, *inscientia*; *ignorantia, æ*, 1 f.

Unwearied, *indefessus, a*,
um adj.

Unwholesome, *insalubris*,
e adj. 3 a t.

To be unwilling, *nolo, v*.
irr.

A votary, *cultor, oris*, 3
m.

The voice, *vox, cis*, 3 f.

Up to, *tenus*, prep. ab.
 Use, *usus*, *ûs*, 4 m.
 To use, *utor*, 3 dep.
 To use, (to be wont) *soleo*,
 2 n.
 Useful, *utilis*, *e*, adj. 3 art.

W.

A Waggon, *plaustrum*,
i, 2 n.
 To wait, *inervio*, 4 n.
 To walk, *ambulo*, 1 n.
 A wall, *murus*, *i*, 2 m.
 Walls (of a city) *manica*,
um, pl. n.
 To wallow, *voluta*, 1 n.
 To wake, *expergiscor*, 3 d.
expergefciar, 3 a.
 To want, *ego*, 2 n.
 War, *bellum*, *i*, 2 n.
 To wage war, *bellum* ge-
rere.
 To be warned, *moncor*, 2 p.
 Was, *see* to be.
 To wash, *lavo*, 1 a.
 To be washed, *lavor*, 1 p.
 To waste, *effundo*, 3 a.
 Waited, *effusus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
 Water, *aqua*, *e*, 1 f.
 A wave, *fluctus*, *ûs*, 4 m.
 A way, *via*, *e*, 1 f. *iter*,
itineris, 3 n.
 We, *nos*, pron. pl.
 Wealth, *divitiæ*, *arum*, pl.
 1 f.

Weapons, *arma*, *orum*, pl.
 2 n.
 To wear, *gero*, *is*, *effi*, 3 a.
 Weary, *fessus*; *pertæsus*,
a, *um*, adj.
 To be weary, *defatigor*,
 1 p.
 To weave, *texo*, 3 a.
 To weep, *fleo*, 2 a.
 Weight, *onus*, *eris*, 3 n.
 Well, *benè*, adv.
 To be well, *valeo*, 2 n.
 Were, *see* to be.
 A whale, *cetus*, *i*, 2 m.
 A whelp, *câulus*, *i*, 2 m.
 When, *cum*, *quandò*, adv.
 Where, *ubi*, adv.
 While, *dum*, adv.
 A whip, *flagellum*, *i*, 2 n.
 To be whipt, *vapulo*, 1 n. p.
 Who, whom, which, what,
qui, *quæ*, *quod*, pron.
 rel. *quis*, *quæ*, *quid*.
 Whole, *totus*, *a*, *um*, adj.
 Wholesome, *saluber*, *bris*,
bis, adj.
 Wicked, *sceleratus*; *impius*,
a, *um*, adj.
 Wickedness, *scelus*, *eris*, 3
 n. *nequitia*, *e*, 1 f.
 A wife, *uxor*, *oris*, 3 f.
 Wild, *ferus*; *indomitus*, *a*,
um, adj.

A wild

A wild boar, *aper sylvestris*.

William, *Gulielmus*, *i*, 2 m.

Willing, *libens*, *tis*, adj.

To be willing, *volo*, v. irr.

To be more willing, *malo*, v. irr.

The wind, *ventus*, *i*, 2 m.

Wendles, *Vindeboria*, *æ*, 1 f.

A window, *fenestra*, *æ*, 1 f.

A wing, *ala*, *æ*, 1 f.

Winter, *hiems*, *em*, 3 f.

Wise, *sapiens*, *tis*, adj. 3 ar.

To be wise, *scio*, 3 n.

Wisdom, *sapientia*, *æ*, 1 f.

To wish, *opto*, 1 a.

I wish, *ut*, *nam*.

With, *cum*, prep. abl.

To wither, *aresco*, 3 n.

Within, *intra*, prep. acc.

Without, *sine*, *absque*, pr. abl.

Without the knowledge of, *clam*, prep.

A wolf, *lupus*, *i*, 2 m.

A woman, *mulier*, *eris*, 3 f. *femina*, *æ*, 1 f.

To be wont, *solito*, 2 n.

A wood, *silva*, *æ*, 1 f.

A woodcock, *galinago*, *inis*, 3 f.

A word, *verbum*, *i*, 2 n.

Work, *opus*, *eris*, 3 n.

To work, *operor*, 1 dep.

Workers, *actores*, *um*, m. pl.

A workman, *opifex*, *icis*, 3 c.

The world, *orbis*, *is*, 3 m. *mundus*, *i*, 2 m.

In the world, *in terris*.

A worm, *vermis*, *is*, 3 m.

To worship, *adoro*, 1 a. *colo*, 3 a.

A worshipper, *cultor*, *oris*, 3 m.

Worthy, *dignus*, *a*, *um*, adj.

To wound, *vulnere*, 1 a.

Wrath, *ira*, *æ*, 1 f.

A wren, *regulus*, *i*, 2 m.

Wrinkled, *rugosus*, *a*, *um*, adj.

To write, *scribo*, 3 a.

To write again, *rescribo*, 3 a.

Wrote, *scire* to write, p. pass.

Y.

YE, *ei*, pl. pron.

A year, *annus*, *i*, 2 m.

Yesterday,

Yesterday, *heri*, adv.

Yet, *tamen*, conj.

To yield, *cedo, cessi*, 3 n.

You, *tu*, pron.

Young, *tener, cra, rum*,
adj.


A young man, *juvenis, is*,
adolescens, tis, 3 c.

A young woman, *adolesc-*
centula, æ, 1 f.

Yours, *tuus, a, um*; *vester*,
ra, rum, pron. adj.

Youth, *juventus, utis*, 3 f.





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